

United States Found Lagging in Trend to Give Wider Scope to Agreements

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**SIXTEEN NETS CATCH
7000 LBS. MACKEREL**

Following a consultation with other ministers, General Shirakawa, stressed instructions to the soldiers, stressing the illegality of discriminatory treatment against the Eta, especially in the army, and emphasizing the necessity for the establishment of complete equality in the

the proposed legislation without
ing about an agricultural set-
ck, serious in scope and intensity.
"The situation that faces us in pro-

It is reported that the Home Office is considering measures for the complete destruction of the prejudice against the Eta throughout Japan.

Michigan water diversion, so that it is considered certain that the Canadian Government will file a challenge to the report, even if the Supreme Court should ignore the report.

Queen Hetet-Heres' tomb, which is at Giza, was excavated in June 1906 by the director Dr. George Reisner, head of an expedition sponsored by Harvard University and the museum jointly.

One of the paintings is of the Queen and is considered of particular interest, as it portrays her with red hair. Mr. Smith said. Paintings in the tomb of the queen and her sons usually show them wearing black wigs. Another painting is of Queen Hetet-Heres' mother, while others show Egyptian dancing girls.

...ity, bind themselves to employ all
... means in their power to guarantee
... each other's security and to defend
... each other from external aggression.
... in case one of the parties is threat-

had been decided to discontinuing in that location, when aorer, removing his last shovel from earth, struck a secret door. Mr. Smith said that the Cairo Museum is becoming so overcrowded with Egyptian antiquities that a new building is urgently needed and will probably be erected within the next year. The paintings made by Mr. Smith will be exhibited at the Museum of Arts in Boston and he hopes that later they will be sent to New York for a short exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum.

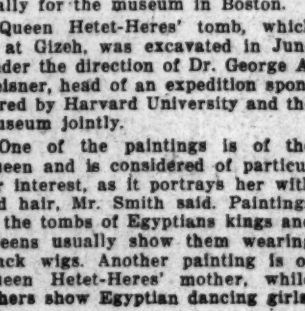
The committee on international relations recommended that during the coming year the council enlist the interest of normal school teachers in its world friendship work.

Tomorrow

From the start of the conference, foreign delegations were warned that a United States could not accept

turned over to the governments for negotiations, to be completed before the next conference at Madrid in 1912. Prior to the World War, Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany, and Russia were each entitled to six votes.

Soviet Russia was not invited to participate in the deliberations at Washington, not being officially recognized by the host government. Germany was accorded, "out of courtesy" the six votes which she controlled before deprived of her colonies. A signature to the treaty does not entitle a country to a vote.



LEGION TO PUSH TACT TO BAR WAR OF ALL PROFITS

Puts Universal Draft Bill
First on Program for
Coming Congress

WASHINGTON FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The universal draft act is put first and foremost on the legislative program of the American Legion, as announced by Edward E. Spafford of New York, newly elected national commander, following a conference with President Coolidge. Other measures of the program include retirement of disabled emergency army officers, increased national defense and flood relief.

The Legion states its belief that the universal draft will assist permanent peace and national security and, accordingly, has determined that this "just measure shall constitute our major legislative objective at the coming session of Congress."

The act provides that the entire man power of the country and all material resources shall be subject to call of military or industrial service without distinction as to wage, and that production must be continued at peace-time prices.

"Prices must be so fixed that no one can make a profit by reason of the war," the statement says. "It will not cost 1 per cent to place the universal draft law upon the statute books. If fortune should smile, it should be no more than a cost of the Nation. But should war come, we could then meet it as all thoughtful and patriotic Americans know it should be met—promptly and efficiently by a united nation in arms—with equal service for all and special privileges for none. The knowledge of the fact that the entire resources of our country are at the call of the President in case of an emergency will do much to prevent aggression on the part of any foreign power."

The Legion recalls that twice the Chief Executive has endorsed the proposal of universal draft so that in future "there may be neither war-time slackers nor profiteers."

The universal draft act has been presented to Congress at each session since 1922 and the sentiment in Congress is claimed to be in favor of it. Failure of action earlier is attributed to lack of leadership and the Legion now will do much to assist by the President's influence, to supply the required leadership, "so that the measure may be enacted before the termination of the coming session."

Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, will determine how far the United States' post-war diplomacy will commit itself to the policy of arbitration, and so epitomize in a large degree the progress of the peace movement in America.

Proposed drafts for the document have been offered by the American Peace Foundation, established by Edward W. Bok, by Prof. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and by Dr. Francis B. Sayre. In general they make a sweeping outlawry of all possibilities of war between the two countries and retain all the existing provisions for arbitration and conciliation.

That there is room for arbitration activities to take a larger place and more advanced form in American diplomacy is illustrated, in the opinion of some students, in the fact that while post-war treaties to the number of approximately 50 between nations of South America and Europe now provide for submission of a very wide—sometimes unlimited—scope of subjects to peaceful and binding decisions, the United States has not one of this type of treaties. All its arbitration or conciliation pacts are of pre-war types which limit closely the field of disputes considered suitable for arbitration.

The United States has in effect approximately 35 treaties providing for peaceful settlement of disputes, though a large portion of these are not immediately operative due to failure to fill vacancies on the arbitration commissions. Only two, those with Sweden and Liberia, have been negotiated since the war, and they are of the same type as those written by Elihu Root in 1908.

Few Treaties Kept in Repair

Out of the 21 conciliation treaties concluded during the Secretaryship of William J. Bryan, only those with China, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden have ever been in working order, and at present only those with Denmark, Portugal, and Sweden have full commissions, though the State Department has announced that the vacancy on the Norwegian commission will be filled.

The Bryan treaties provide for an inquiry and report by a permanent commission of five members in the case of any dispute of any nature which diplomacy may fail to adjust, and forbid hostilities during the inquiry, which may take as much as a year, but they do not make the decision of the commission binding upon the parties.

In another group of 11 treaties negotiated by Mr. Root, the United States has agreements with some of the larger nations for the submission

tion of "differences of a legal nature or relating to interpretation of treaties" to the Hague Tribunal.

One of these pacts, the Root-Jusserand Treaty, is with France, as was pointed out by the Administration at the time of the Briand address. Having been written and renewed for five-year periods, it will expire automatically on Feb. 27, 1928, unless reaffirmed. One of the Bryan treaties of 1914 also is with France, and the State Department has announced that it will put the arrangement into working order by filling the post which Richard Olney held on the conciliation commission.

At least three Presidents of the United States since the opening of the century have sought to go farther in the arbitration movement than the United States Senate was willing to go. The treaties finally negotiated by Mr. Root were initiated three years earlier by John Hay as Secretary of State under instructions by President Roosevelt and were abandoned by Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 because the Senate insisted on a modification which would require a new treaty to be drawn and ratified stating the agenda of the arbitration in each case before arbitration could begin. This demand was acceded to in the Root treaties.

The Senate's exclusion from arbitration of matters affecting "vital interests" or "national honor" caused President Taft to abandon treaties with Great Britain and France providing a jurisdiction for all types of disputes. The rejection of President Wilson's request for ratification of the Treaty of Versailles left the United States out of the conciliation machinery set up in the Council of the League of Nations.

A Post-War Model

The United States is, however, a signatory to one pact which is an important example of post-war conciliation treaties. It is the one signed at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, during the Pan-American Conference, and ratified by Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Paraguay, Venezuela and the United States.

The Central American nations also have a machinery of peace in the International Central American Tribunal set up at a conference in Washington in 1922-23, which follows the model of the Hague Tribunal rather than the World Court. Each of the five states names six persons, of whom five are arbitrators and one is a jurist to form a panel from which five arbitrators are chosen for each case.

The South American nations are the originators also of a distinct type of treaty in which all disputes which do not affect the constitution of either party are submitted to arbitration. Many treaties of this type were signed before the war between the South American and Central American nations, and they have been extended between them and various European countries. Since 1918 Switzerland has signed such treaties with Argentina and Brazil.

AUTHOR CHOSE HOMER AS GUIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

These things to do, and more, was the royal road young Halliburton selected to literature. First he would do them because he would "ratify" any of them than he would "ratify" them, and then he would write about them, and his advisers should choose if they, or he, had selected "the royalist road to literature."

It is not difficult to suspect, upon looking at Halliburton, that he has done odd things. Cast in a thoroughly conventional mold there is, nevertheless, something that varies it. Perhaps it is his hair that has been turned to a curious reddishness, a mid-world color, by the sun that hovered over the ceaselessly grumbling Stromboli. Perhaps it is a glimmer of excitement in eyes that have searched the dramatic strip of the Hellspoint between Sestos and Abydos . . . a blustering sun . . . Abydos dimly visible, very far off, through the haze . . . Five miles only, but five miles straight with all the amazing love left to embroiler, if forever in romance, by Leander . . .

Not without some background of travel did Halliburton—it seems more comely to allude to him as Mr. Halliburton than it would be to allude to the other as Mr. Leander—set off on such an errand. Once before, in his junior year at college, he had determined to exchange the ordinary for the extraordinary.

A Tramp Leads to Romance

So he shipped aboard a freighter, which was nothing extraordinary in itself, but before he finished, he found things which were truly extraordinary in Siberia and Tibet, in Java and the Punjab. Sometimes he found them under conditions which would have given a few grains of rice the aspect of Luncheon feast. Sometimes under grotesquely opposite conditions.

But it is easy to see that he re-

gards the journeying to Greece, which resulted in his second book, "The Glorious Adventure," as by far the best adventure of the two.

Achilles and Alexander came alive to him as he followed in their tracks about the walls of Troy. The caves of Capri did hold strange sirens again, for him. Even Ulysses came back again to Ithaca to meet him, back to the very hilltop whence he came so long ago to deliver Penelope from her importunate suitors.

Out of it all has grown no disposition to make recommendations to other writers. He does not say: "I found everything that was wonderful, a priceless legacy of the ages, enriched, not dimmed. You should follow after me and find the same." But for writers not already committed to some more conventional "royal road to literature," lying perchance in the way of books about youth in this modern age, or something as obvious and as threadbare, not much need be put into words about the glamour of following along the fabulous trail of Ulysses, "with Homer for guide, and the Odyssey for book."

Penang Hills Road
Builds Steep Tunnel

Funicular Railway Has 258-Foot Tunnel Cut Through Granite Near Top of Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Penang Hills Railway, which is now complete, is considered a triumph of engineering skill, as problems entirely different from those involved in ordinary line construction had to be faced. It was found, says the Far Eastern Review, that the only type of railway capable of meeting the main condition was a funicular railway, on which very steep gradients can be adopted and a great height surmounted in a comparatively short distance.

Owing to the extreme irregularity of the slopes of the hills it was necessary to construct alternating cuttings and viaducts throughout. There are 11 viaducts in all, the longest being 775 feet long and 50 feet high at its steepest point. The total length of the viaducts is nearly half a mile. There is also a tunnel 258 feet long near the top of the line. This is believed to be one of the steepest tunnels in the world, about for the greater part of its length is constructed through granite.

By this railroad visitors to Penang can enjoy in perfect safety one of the most remarkable journeys possible. The average speed is about four miles per hour and the cars mount through scenery of the wildest description to a height of 2381 feet above the sea level. Wonderful panoramas are unfolded, first of seas of coconut palm, then of the eastern side of the island with the town of Penang, and finally of the distant prospect across the channel to the Malayan Peninsula, Wellesley Province, and the Perak Mountains.

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An Excellent Milestone

Mr. Marinkovitch categorically denied the allegation that Italy was trying to isolate Yugoslavia and destroy the Little Entente. Nevertheless the relations with Italy were not such as Yugoslavia would wish. Considering that the two countries have immense common interests, it was not enough that their relations should be simply correct but it was necessary that they should be intimately and completely friendly.

Therefore, he continued, the two governments ought not to remain with folded arms but should strive to bring about a friendship between their two peoples. In regard to Bulgaria, Mr. Marinkovitch declared that the Sofia Government had taken steps to prevent the incursions of Bulgarian comitadjis. "We do not wish to go into the question of whether these measures are effective but we have the right to ask that these criminal activities which are organized in foreign territory against our state should be hindered and made impossible."

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While Downing Street maintains complete silence, The Christian Science Monitor's representative has reason to believe that British diplomacy would much have preferred that France and Italy should have left these pacts unsigned. The increasing tension of the two countries indeed is widely regarded here as the gravest symptom of the present situation in Europe. In fact, it is felt that France is beginning to look on its system of alliances which runs right across Europe—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and now Yugoslavia—as no longer an insurance against Germany and the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, but as a safeguard against a possible attack by Italy.

The latter's action in sending a naval squadron to Tangier on Oct. 27 is believed to have precipitated the later developments, for it was followed almost immediately, on Nov. 11, by the signature of the Franco-Serb pact which till then had been in cold storage for a couple of years. Diplomacy is now confronted with the task of restoring more harmonious relations between these two great powers. It is felt that it should not be impossible to negotiate an agreement which would do for the maritime Alps (where both sides are understood to have been busy erecting military works during the past 18 months) what Locarno did for the Rhine. It is quite certain, however, that Great Britain is at present unwilling to become a guarantor as it did for France and Germany.

It is rather the emphatic attitude of Italy which is to be deprecated. It is regarded as possible that Yugoslavia will bring the matter before the Council of the League of Nations, holding the pact, which virtually makes Albania an Italian protectorate, to be incompatible with the Covenant. But the whole subject of separate pacts is worthy of the closest attention.

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Only Desirous of Peace

By WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM BELGRADE

BELGRADE, Nov. 24.—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Marinkovitch, in the course of a statement in Parliament on the international position of Yugoslavia, said that the aim of Yugoslavia's policy was to maintain peace and the status quo based on the treaties and the ideals of the League of Nations. The pact of friendship with France, he said, had changed nothing, but had simply confirmed publicly the alliance which already existed. The pact, he declared, was eminently pacific. The joy expressed by the people of Yugoslavia, he explained, was due to the

affection the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had for France.

Mr. Marinkovitch categorically denied the allegation that Italy was trying to isolate Yugoslavia and destroy the Little Entente. Nevertheless the relations with Italy were not such as Yugoslavia would wish. Considering that the two countries have immense common interests, it was not enough that their relations should be simply correct but it was necessary that they should be intimately and completely friendly.

Therefore, he continued, the two governments ought not to remain with folded arms but should strive to bring about a friendship between their two peoples. In regard to Bulgaria, Mr. Marinkovitch declared that the Sofia Government had taken steps to prevent the incursions of Bulgarian comitadjis. "We do not wish to go into the question of whether these measures are effective but we have the right to ask that these criminal activities which are organized in foreign territory against our state should be hindered and made impossible."

After certain criticisms by Opposition leaders of the relations with Italy, Parliament approved Mr. Marinkovitch's statement.

Downing Street Takes
Grave View of Incident

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM BELGRADE

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A grave view of the new Italo-Albanian pact is taken in diplomatic circles here, although some such move was anticipated as a result of a recent signature of the Franco-Yugoslav treaty of alliance. The fact that the new agreement was signed only a few days after the Albanian Cabinet had been reconstructed, when Ahmed Bey Zogu took the opportunity of it to get out some of the more Italianophile members of the previous Ministry, is held to show how complete Italy's hold on Albania now is. A significant statement in The Times runs: "There is reason to believe that shortly before the new treaty with Italy was signed, the Albanian president informed the Yugoslav Minister that he was being pressed to conclude it by the Italian Government, and on learning that the Yugoslav Government could offer no more favorable terms, he agreed with the Italian proposals."

ENGLISHMAN SAYS AMERICA IS MISUNDERSTOOD

Cornell Professor Denies
United States Is New
War Danger

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM BELGRADE

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Such phrases as "The next war" are as evil in the sphere of thought as great armaments in the sphere of activity, declared Canon Lewis Donaldson, presiding at the second and final session of the conference at Westminster of 500 statesmen, soldiers, publicists and others, held by the No More War movement, the British section of the War Resisters International. The chairman deplored the absence of the clergy from the meeting, only half a dozen attending, but many women were present.

The speech of Francesco Nitti, ex-Premier of Italy, and who is now an exile, in which he denounced Fascism in an impassioned attack on Benito Mussolini, made a deep impression. He declared that "even after the disarmament of the four defeated countries—Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria—Europe as a whole has almost 1,000,000 more men under arms than before 1914, and is spending 2,400,000,000 annually for military purposes."

United States Criticized

The speech of J. W. Brown, ex-Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which he criticized the United States as "a dangerously Imperialistic Nation," was answered by Prof. G. E. Catlin, an Englishman who for the last four years has been professor of politics at Cornell. Brown had said that he was convinced the Monroe Doctrine was used at present as a safeguard for American imperialism against outside intervention. "America is undoubtedly the most ruthless, most aggressive, Imperialistic Nation at the present time, and it is just in the ruthless manner in which it pursues its great danger of future war lies. Wherever her economic interests lie, there you have the most ruthless oppression, and Imperial Britain's method is benevolent imperialism compared with the state of affairs in Latin America." The topic of the session was "America and World Peace."

Prof. Anna Young of the London School of Economics, the first American to hold a chair in an English University, is presiding. Prof. Catlin surprised many English members of the audience by his earnest attempt to combat the view that America is a new danger to the world. He added, does not get a fair deal in this country. The Conservative remembers the war of independence and thinks of Americans as social democrats. The Liberal thinks of America as a country of high tariffs.

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Prof. Anna

MOTHER CHURCH HAS ITS SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING

Members Throughout the World Testify to Gratitude for Christian Science

Grateful acknowledgment of the loving-kindness of God and the many blessings received through a spiritual understanding of Him in Christian Science was voiced in a number of testimonies and in the warmth of devotion with which approximately 4500 persons joined in singing the hymns and following the reading of the lesson-lesson at the Thanksgiving Day service held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

This service, held in accordance with the Manual of The Mother Church, and the proclamation by Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, was the type of hundreds of similar meetings in Christian Science churches generally.

The sentiment of thankfulness first found expression in the clear, welcoming tones of the hymns played on the Mother Church chimes and was manifested during the entire service in expressions of gratitude for the beneficent and redemptive power of divine Love to heal all manner of disease and sin, to liberate thought from the limitations of material existence and to bring into human consciousness and experience the strengthening assurance of God's eternal nearness.

Reading of Proclamation
After an organ prelude, the service was opened with the singing of Hymn No. 184, "Benedictus," from the Christian Science Hymnal, beginning with the lines:

Glorious be to God on high,
God whose glory fills the sky;
Peace on earth to man forgiven,
Man, the well beloved of heaven.

This was followed by the reading of the First Reader of the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States, recounting the prosperity and advancement enjoyed during the year and reminding that, "While in gratitude we rejoice, we should humbly pray that we may be worthy of a continuation of divine favor."

A Scriptural selection, I Chronicles 29:10-13, was then read, and after a few moments of silent prayer, the congregation joined in the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, Hymn No. 225, "Evening Prayer," was next sung.

The reading of the special lesson-lesson on the subject, "Thanksgiving," as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, was then begun with the Golden Text, "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" (Psalm 107:8) The congregation joined in the responsive reading, II Chronicles 5:2-7, 10, 13, 14.

The Second Reader then read citations from the Bible and the First Reader read correlative passages from Science and Health, these comprising the sermon. Among the Scriptural verses were those familiar words of Jesus recorded in John 15:9, 10, "As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love. If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love." Accompanying this came the words of the Christian Science textbook, "To keep the commandments of our Master and follow his example, is our proper debt to him and the only worthy evidence of our gratitude for all that he has done. Outward worship is not of itself sufficient to express loyal and heartfelt gratitude, since he has said: 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.'" (Science and Health, p. 4:5.)

Testimonies of Gratitude
There followed a solo and the announcement that time would be given for appropriate remarks and testimonies of thanksgiving, a privilege of which more than a score of members of the congregation availed themselves. In all of these remarks there was recalled an unexpressed gratitude for the work of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and for the wisdom and unselfish consecration with which she provided for its unfoldment to the world.

One spoke of having found increasing kindness in the business world and more thoughtfulness in the home. Another was happy that "thankfulness is a continuing thing in Christian Science." The overcoming of self-will and demonstration of patience had brought to another a "realization of God's protection and guidance." One Christian Scientist, who had learned from Mrs.

BOYCOTT MOVE IS OPPOSED AT HINDU MEETING

Poona Gathering Passes a Resolution Approving of British Commission

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.—The movement to boycott the commission headed by Sir John Simon has had repercussions among non-Brahminical Hindus who, together with many Mohammedans, strongly oppose any such action.

A non-Brahminical meeting at Poona, for example, has passed a resolution congratulating the British Government upon the commission and approving its composition unreservedly. The Mohammedans are divided. The Punjab Muslim League executive, representing the conservative Mohammedan opposition in northern India, has pronounced against the boycott.

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BRITISH LABOR CENSURE MOTION IS DEFEATED

Sir Austen Chamberlain Assumes Partial Blame for Geneva Failure

By Cable from Montreal Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The London press comments on the debate on the Labor vote of censure in the British House of Commons, which was defeated by a considerable majority. The chief issue noted by the editorial writers was the question raised by Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Opposition, and answered by Sir Austen Chamberlain as to whether it would not be possible for Great Britain to proceed further in the direction of "pooled security" by co-operating more largely with other nations to produce that feeling of confidence with which disarmament is impossible.

In this connection The Times says: "The one real asset of Great Britain in peace-making is honesty, implying the steady growth among other nations of the conviction that the word of Great Britain will be fulfilled." The Daily Chronicle, representing the Liberals, referring to Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement, says: "With many of his negations we agree. We have liked the protocol no better than he. We have shared his wish to preserve elasticity in the League's constitution. We agree with him on the need of considering every Geneva step with special reference to the Dominion's views. But there are some facts in the world so dominant that they compel action and make negatives by themselves look silly. Thus it is with the present menace of world armaments. Let it continue and war is inevitable. And war may end civilization."

The Daily News, Radical, takes another point: "We are not impressed," this journal says, "by Sir Austen Chamberlain's plea that we should have suggested to America that the lines proposed at the naval conference should have been discussed before the conference itself was held. That would have created the impression that we wished to evade the conference altogether. But we think he is right in admitting that lack of this preparation was one of the causes of the failure at Geneva."

LONDON, Nov. 25 (P).—The policy of the Baldwin Government at the Tri-Partite Conference of Geneva has been upheld by the House of Commons. The House rejected a Labor motion for censure of the Government for the failure of last summer's conference by a vote of 316 to 105.

The suggestion of a maritime League in which he would like to see Japan taking the initiative in calling another conference at Tokyo was made by Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy, a member of the admiralty war staff in 1917 and now a Liberal member of the House of Commons. He said that the Government should have made its recent announcement of the abandonment of plans for the laying down of two cruisers before, instead of after, the conference. He declared Great Britain's position was intolerable if it was going to stand for the old right of capture at sea and refuse all approaches from the United States to reorganize and agree to a rearrangement of maritime law on this subject.

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Cuba's Right to Invite League to Parley Defended by Envoy

Emigration Conference Does Not Conflict With Pan-Americanism, It Is Maintained

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The right of Cuba to invite the co-operation of the League of Nations in international parleys, as contrasted with those dealing with purely Pan-American affairs, is upheld by Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador from Cuba to the United States.

Reports had been received from Geneva that the Cuban Government had invited the Secretariat of the League of Nations to send representatives to the International Emigration Conference to be held in Havana on March 31 and that the invitation had been accepted.

Cuban Embassy officials point out that Cuba is within her rights in inviting League participation in a conference which is international in the widest sense, European governments and Japan having notified the Cuban authorities that they expect to send delegates.

Held under the auspices of the International Emigration Administration at Bern, the parley will study emigration questions and will recommend the solutions for some of the problems that have arisen over emigration in the Western Hemisphere.

This sort of a parley comes within the province of Geneva and does not conflict with Pan-Americanism, in the opinion of Cuban officials. The emigration parley will have purely advisory functions and will concern

Itself with questions in which the League of Nations has taken an active interest.

That Canada may adhere to the Pan-American Union in the not distant future is one of the deductions drawn from the visit to Washington of W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. Two obstacles stand in the way of such an act. Canada cannot be invited to take its place in the Union until the Ottawa Government is empowered to make negotiations without referring them to London, and further there is not believed to be sufficient interest in Pan-Americanism in Canada at present.

Significance is attached, however, to the fact that the Cuban Ambassador was one of the guests at the formal dinner at the Canadian Legation in honor of the Premier.

F. C. T. O'Hara, Canadian Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, has just returned to Canada from a trip through the Caribbean countries where he was sent by the Canadian Government to negotiate a series of commercial treaties, and Sir Henry Thornton, Canadian railway executive, is in Mexico City advising the Mexican Government regarding the reorganization of the Mexican National Railways. These things show an increasing interest on the part of Canada in Latin-America.

Great Oak Round Plowshare Grows



Forty-four Years Ago M. J. Leffingwell, a Farmer Living Near Exira, Ia., Left His Plow Leaning Against a White Oak Sapling, and Then Forgot All About It. The Sapling Had a Low Fork and the Tree, as It Spread Two Ways, Grew Up Around the Plow. The Fork Was Later Cut Off, Leaving the Straight Trunk With the Plow Directly Through the Middle of It. Only Part of the Plowshare Remains From One Side of the Trunk and the Iron Braces for the Handles From the Other Side. The Tree Has Grown to Be a Large and Sturdy Oak. This Present Owner of the Farm is W. Elwood.

WELSH CHILDREN HOLD THEIR OWN EISTEDDFOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Children of the Welsh community here have just had their own eisteddfod contest. Youngsters gave reproductions of a sermon in an oratorical contest, gave other recitations, sang solo, quartet and double quartet parts, and otherwise competed in musical endeavor.

David J. Jones was conductor. John G. Williams, the Rev. R. W. Hughes, Ellis Evans, and Morganwy Roberts were adjudicators.

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ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE TO ELECT NEW LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The part which the Anti-Saloon League of America will play in the presidential campaign of 1928 will be discussed at the biennial convention opening in Washington on Sunday, Dec. 4.

Proceeding the meeting the executive committee will prepare resolutions and make nominations. The national board of directors will hold their session at the Mayflower Hotel here, beginning on Dec. 5. A successor to Wayne B. Wheeler will be elected.

AIR LINE SOUGHT TO BRAZIL

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Excelsior says that the Brazilian Government and the Mexican Ambassador to Brazil are discussing the establishment of an air service between Rio Janeiro and San Francisco, Calif., by way of Mexico City. The paper adds that the project is being studied with considerable hope of realization.

GRAVIES

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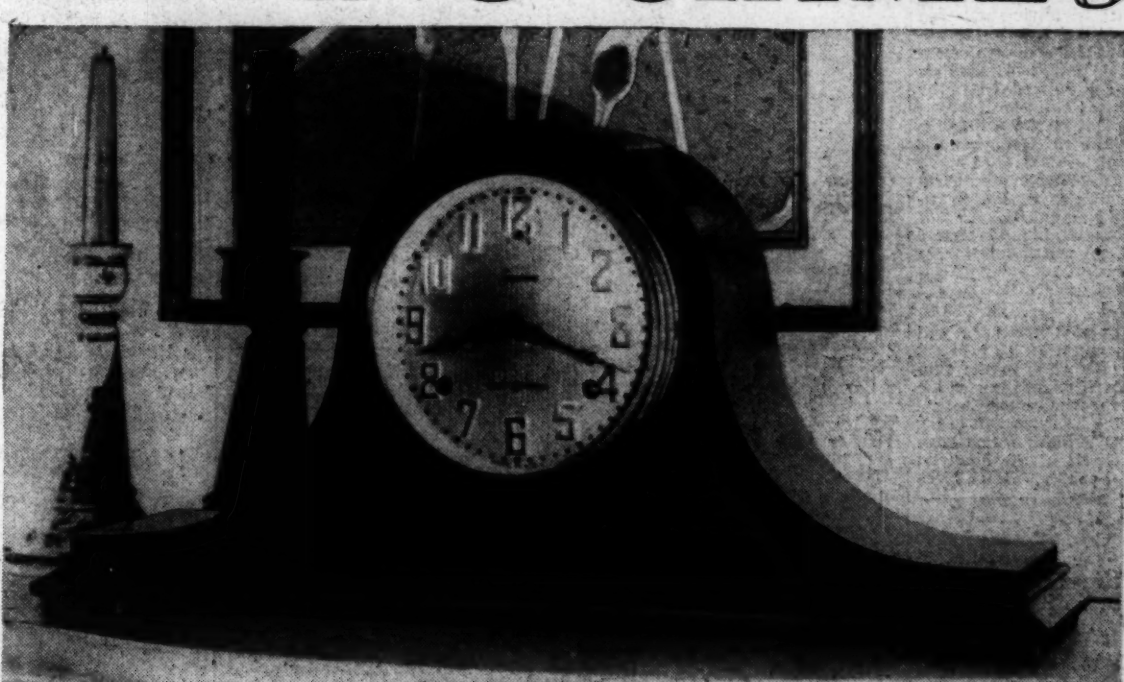
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The full five tone bars are here, with an exclusive Sessions chime stand that provides a longer period of vibration to the tone bars—creates lingering, floating notes, richer

and fuller by far than is found in clocks more costly. It chimes each quarter-hour. It tells time correctly for years.

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Author of "The Creative Spirit"
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CULTURAL WAGE HELD ESSENTIAL FOR PROSPERITY

Head of Great Industry Sees Entry of Employees Into Field of Capitalist

Not merely a living wage, but a cultural wage must be the basis for the solving of the economic system of tomorrow, Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, said in an exclusive interview with B. C. Forbes, to be published in Forbes Magazine of Dec. 1.

At the head of an army of 100,000 workers, Mr. Young visions and welcomes the coming of a day when wage earners will hire capital and will be the real employers throughout the Nation.

The profits of a concern, Mr. Young believes, "should be distributed among the human beings devoting their lives to it—not men floating in and out. They all should share regardless of the positions they happen to occupy for the moment in the concern. I would cut out a floating 'president' just as soon as a floating worker from the profit-sharing classification, because I don't think either is any good. Neither contributes anything but is interested only in getting something for himself."

Then, too, he is quoted as saying to Mr. Forbes, "We must improve the lot of our farmers. 'America must stop draining agriculture of its best men,' earnestly warns Mr. Young, 'and at any and all cost prevent the bringing about of an unenterprising, ignorant, incompetent agricultural peasantry, for,' he emphasizes, 'inefficient farming would inevitably lead to dear food, and it is dear food that lies at the very foundation of a nation's fitness to meet world competition.'"

There is the possibility, Mr. Young points out, of "spreading to agricultural communities the development of small, seasonal industries which would take up the slack of unemployment in agricultural communities during the period when they cannot work on the land. That is a fundamentally important thing to be studied and developed. The distribution of power is one key to that."

ION BRATIANU HAS PASSED ON

Except for Short Intervals He Has Been Premier of Rumania Since 1908

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25.—Ion Bratianu, Prime Minister of Rumania, passed on yesterday. No immediate change in Rumanian domestic or external policies is expected.

That Vintila Bratianu, a brother of the late Prime Minister, should have been immediately selected to undertake the formation of a new Government is quite in keeping with the Bratianu tradition in Rumania, where the Bratianu family has constituted almost a dynasty in itself, beginning with the father of Ion and Vintila, M. I. C. Bratianu, who escorted the first King of Rumania, Carol, from his home in Germany to Bucharest in 1866, when the Prince made a surprising entry into the country against the wishes of the great powers to accept the rulership of the then Rumanian principality.

Since the Constitution of the Rumanian Kingdom in 1861, a member of the Bratianu family has always ranked high in the councils of the King, and has headed the Liberal Party, Ion Bratianu having received from his father the mantle of authority and, in 1916, headed the Government which united Rumania with the Allies. With the Rumanian political situation fraught with many uncertainties, Vintila's selection by the Liberal Party as the new Prime Minister is looked upon as a desire to preserve the continuity of the strong policies of Ion Bratianu to oppose the united front of Mr. Bratianu and Liberal Party forces against the gathering forces of the opposition, which received unexpected accessions by the recent Manolescu affair.

It is very doubtful if Vintila will command the strength of his brother, and divisions may arise in the Liberal Party toward usurpation of his position, but for the present it is expected that the Liberals will carry on the Bratianu policies which have the general support of the financial interests of the country. It changes

Library Gift Aids Nations' Good Will

Yale to Purchase Books on Early Relations of America and Great Britain

NEW YORK.—An endowment fund which will eventually amount to \$25,000 has been established for the Yale University Library by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aiken, founder of the Brooks-Bright Foundation, to be used for the purchase of books which promote Anglo-American understanding according to the announcement just made by the foundation headquarters here.

Broadsides, newspapers, pamphlets and books having a bearing upon the relations between America and Great Britain from 1750 to 1816 will be purchased with the fund. The collection will constitute a memorial to David Brooks, great-grandfather of the donor, and his son, Michael Brooks. David Brooks, who participated in the Revolutionary War, was a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1768.

A book plate depicting the old Brooks homestead in Connecticut has been designed to be inserted in each volume purchased by the endowment. Emphasis is laid in the gift on obtaining original sources bearing upon the relations of the two countries.

Eyes of Europe Focused on Ex-Crown Prince Carol

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The eyes of Europe are focused on former Crown Prince Carol who, although he has four times renounced the Rumanian throne, is regarded as the real King, biding his time to return either as regent for his little son Michael or as Monarch. When the news of the passing of Ion Bratianu, hitherto Carol's strongest opponent, was received here, Carol's Paris house was upset. Carol is living in a Normandy chateau. It is understood that his friends and advisers immediately went to Normandy to hold a council. The decision, if any has been reached, is secret, but it is anticipated that some move will soon be taken for the return of Carol.

The effect, however, may be contrary to that imagined. Much of Carol's support was really antagonistic to Mr. Bratianu. With that antagonism vanishing, the parties may become lukewarm toward Carol. Although Mr. Bratianu was a strong man, it is against the dictatorship of the Bratianu family that protests were often made, and it is to be observed that the successor to Ion Bratianu is his brother Vintila.

Mr. Diamandy, Rumanian Minister in Paris, says the regime will continue, but the general opinion that important changes are probable.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER SCORNS PAYING JOBS FOR RESEARCH WORK

Professor Compton, Physicist of University of Chicago, Admits His Choice

CHICAGO.—To do physics research work in a university laboratory, study which recently resulted in his being selected to share with Charles Thomson Reese Wilson professor of physics in Cambridge University, England, the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1927, Arthur H. Compton, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, resigned a commercial position in 1919 that offered greater financial reward than he could hope ever to receive as a teacher, and has declined others since.

This was reluctantly admitted by Professor Compton, here on his departure for New York, whence he will sail Nov. 30 for Stockholm, Sweden, where Dec. 10 he is to be awarded the Nobel Prize. Professor Compton said that he knew of two other University of Chicago professors who have repeatedly declined to enter commercial work at considerable salaries, but he has never received.

Professor Compton, who has been associated with Dr. Albert A. Michelson, winner in 1907 of the Nobel Prize for Physics for his researches in light, said that he found his association with Dr. Michelson "exceedingly helpful." His own work also has been done in the field of light.

RAPID TRANSIT LINES CARRY 2,844,300,000

NEW YORK.—Subways, elevated and street car lines of New York City carried a number of passengers greater than the total world population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, according to a report just submitted by the Transit Commission. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 2,844,300,000. The population of the world is estimated at 1,748,000,000.

Sixty-four per cent of the passengers were carried on rapid transit lines and the remainder on the surface cars. Operating revenue for the year amounted to \$153,177,000, an increase of \$3,408,000 over the previous 12 months, the report shows. The Times Square Station of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company continues to be the busiest in the city, the report reveals. A total of 48,123,568 passengers passed through its turnstiles during the year.

\$8,439,755 FUND SOUGHT FOR LIGHTHOUSE NEEDS

WASHINGTON (AP).—Expenditure of \$8,439,755 for improvement and repairs to the national lighthouse service during the fiscal year beginning in June, 1928, was recommended by the Secretary of the Interior today by George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses.

The commissioner submitted his recommendations in two groups, the first including 26 items, calling for an expenditure of \$2,077,000 for public workers in the service which are necessary for the immediate needs and safety of navigation. The most important item of \$1,100,000 is for the construction or purchase and equipment of lighthouse tenders.

SOUTH AFRICAN DRINK BILL \$7,000,000 A YEAR

STANDERTON, Transvaal, Nov. 25.—South Africa is spending \$7,000,000 yearly on drink, declared the president of the Cape Province W. C. T. U. at the annual meeting at Port Elizabeth.

She urged women to make the utmost use of the municipal vote, until they had a parliamentary vote, and pointed out that the absence of enfranchisement was a great handicap to work for reform.

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American Prosperity Analyzed on Basis of Its Distribution

Economist Asserts Four-Fifths of Population Making Only a Little Above Expenses—Conditions Reported Better Than in 1921 and Improvement Likely

By IRVING FISHER
Professor of Economics, Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—While there is cause for national thanksgiving, the best available statistics show that the American people are not yet prosperous in any absolute sense. In fact, four-fifths of the population, or more than 90,000,000, seem to be making only a little over their expenses. They can lay up little, if anything, for a "rainy day." To this great majority President Coolidge's statement that the "best thing now confronting the Nation is prosperity" can have little meaning.

Doubtless the whole Nation has reason to be thankful that it has so fully recovered from the bitter winter of 1921, when the standard of living of the great majority was far below a reasonable standard of health and efficiency. So greatly has been the gain in recent years, both as compared with the depression six years ago and with the present state of the poverty-stricken peoples of Europe, that the President and employers generally seem to forget that we are only relatively well off.

Thus President Edgerton of the National Association of Manufacturers, at its annual convention in Chattanooga, was moved to speak of the "abnormally high wages and lower living costs" of the "so-called working classes." These and similar utterances state explicitly or implicitly that prosperity has become so great and the incomes of the workers have become so large as to constitute a very real menace to our minds and morals. This new threat to our national well-being, let us examine the statistics of distribution.

Average Income \$2000
The estimate published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, that American income in 1926, almost \$90,000,000,000, had broken all records, was followed this month by confirming statistics from the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington. These statistics show that the average annual income, per person gainfully employed, is now more than \$2000 or nearly one-third more than the average income during the depression year 1921. This is a gratifying recovery, but does not indicate unhealthy prosperity.

The National Bureau of Economic Research allows a possible error of 10 per cent in its estimates; it emphasizes the provisional nature of the figures, which are based on indicators that include wage rates, number of employees, dividend and interest payments and volume of trade. True, the estimate of total income made by the National Industrial Conference Board—\$79,900,000,000 during 1926—falls somewhat more than 10 per cent short of the \$90,000,000,000 estimate presented by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The estimates of Carl Snyder of the Federal Bank of New York and of W. R. Ingalls are still lower, being \$77,000,000,000 and \$74,000,000,000, respectively.

But accepting the higher estimate of \$90,000,000,000 income for 1926, so as to make the figures as favorable as possible, the available figures of income distribution indicate that more than 90,000,000 people, out of 117,000,000 living in the United States in 1926, had about \$500 of income apiece.

Large Class Gets Only \$510
These 90-odd million people comprise the combined "poorest" and "lower middle" classes among Prof. Willford L. King's four population groups; they are 85 per cent of the whole population. Professor King found that in 1918 these poorest and lower middle classes received a combined income of 52.8 per cent of the Nation's whole income.

I understand that estimates based on later figures, soon to be published by one of the most responsible researchers in British Columbia.

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the reports of official and other visiting delegations from Europe. From these calculations it appears that the working classes cannot be getting wages that are higher than they need. Certainly we are not justified in fearing too much prosperity for the workers, or "more than they know how to spend."

But in view of the rapid gains in welfare achieved during the past six years, it is more than possible that our industrial machine may yet become so efficient as to provide a comfortable living for all, under a far higher standard than present levels of income permit.

(Copyright, 1927, by Irving Fisher)

CHAOS REPORTED IN THE UKRAINE

Street Fighting Said to Take Place in Streets of Kamenetz-Podolsk

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25 (AP).—A special dispatch to the newspaper Dimineata today says that chaos and anarchy are reigning in the Ukraine, with hundreds killed in street fighting.

The dispatch says that hundreds of civilians and soldiers were killed in street fighting in the town of Kamenetz-Podolsk.

The firing of cannon could be heard all along the Dniester River, the dispatch said, while a meeting at Kishinev of the Rumanian-Russian mixed commission was canceled because of the disturbances.

Dimineata's dispatch says that the garrisons at Odessa, Tiraspol, Noghile and other cities have passed into the hands of "revolutionists, who everywhere are gaining ground in southern Russia."

Daily struggles between revolutionists and troops who remained loyal to the Government were reported in the dispatches.

At Kamenetz-Podolsk, the authorities were stated to be barricaded in all public institutions. The revolutionists held power for two days, but upon the arrival of Soviet reinforcements, the Government reconquered the town.

Rumors of disorders in the Ukraine have been growing frequent of late. Reports received at Warsaw several months ago said that anti-Soviet activities were being carried on in the taking place in the districts of Volhynia and Kiev.

Mr. Menjinsky, president of the OGPU in Odessa, was quoted as having declared that the Ukraine was virtually in a state of civil war because of agitation inspired by foreign money.

Mr. Chubar, chairman of the Ukrainian-Kharkov Council of Soviets, several months ago spoke of the existence of many societies which are conspiring to free the Ukraine from its connection with Moscow.

Several days ago mysterious activity of Soviet vessels in the Black Sea, which borders on the Ukraine, was reported in Bucharest. Reports also were current that revolutionary movements were in progress. The Soviet Government at Moscow denied these reports.

Ideal Tour to South America

Let us tell you all about our tour to South America, leaving January 20th, going via East Coast to Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes to Valparaiso, returning via West Coast through Panama Canal and Mexico. Visiting places of greatest interest, including outside steamers, hotels, motor cars, meals, libration, sightseeing. All expenses \$1485.00 complete. Ask itineraries and literature giving full particulars. COLETTA, 200 E. 20th St., New York City.

EXPECT PERUVIAN BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Offering of \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 bonds of Republic of Peru, having \$2,000,000 authorized, is expected by bond dealers in the near future. Peru 8 and two issues of 7 1/2 per cent, which will be sold at 110, selling above 109 and 7 1/2 of 1940 about a point below their call price of 107 1/2. A sale of \$100,000,000 was made for cash at 107 1/2, the call price.

Statistical Care Called For

It is true that the basic figures for such studies as that made by Dr. King are admittedly unsatisfactory. The State and Federal Governments do not gather enough facts about the national income. For in some items the omissions have to be supplied by clever and unworkable, the careful calculations of Dr. King and the National Bureau of Economic Research are much better than the pure guesswork and loose generalizations about American "prosperity" which now pass current in this country, and are implied in

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To bring to our customers the best that the whole world offers we maintain offices in London, Paris, Vienna, Florence, Berlin, and elsewhere, so that the best products of these countries may be found at Filene's.

For we search the old world, just as we seek throughout New England and the United States for better and better values and styles for Filene's customers.

Greater Use of Water Power Disclosed by Federal Board

Government Control of River Resources Advised to Guard Against Reckless Exploitation

WASHINGTON.—The rapidly extending use of water power in the United States is indicated in the seventh annual report of the Federal Power Commission. The applications average 100 a year and those of the year just closed provide for a prospective installation of approximately 3,300,000 horsepower.

The most important are the New River project of the Appalachian Electric Power Company, the Savannah River project and the application of the Potomac River Corporation for a comprehensive development of the Potomac River from its upper tributaries to tide water. This has aroused discussion because of its relation to the plans for the park development of the national capital and to proposals which have been under consideration in Congress for constructing these developments at federal expense.

Jurisdiction Limited
"The authority given to the commission by the Federal Water-Power Act is, necessarily, no broader than the authority previously exercised or exercisable by Congress. In every instance, except where public lands are involved, the commission's jurisdiction is expressly limited to those streams or parts thereof over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce. Two classes of such streams, or parts thereof, are recognized in the act, first, those defined as 'navigable waters' and second, those not so defined but over which Congress likewise has jurisdiction because of the effect which the proposed structures would have upon the interests of interstate or foreign commerce."

The commission is opposed to such modification of the Waterpower Act as would take from the commission the power that it now has to pass upon projects with a view to determining whether they would affect the public interest.

Favor State Co-operation
The commission strongly favors state and federal co-operation in the development of waterpower. "If development is to proceed with due consideration for the public interest the states must assume and exercise responsibilities of their own," the report says. The Federal Government has certain responsibilities peculiarly its own. But both state and federal agencies are created to serve the public interest rather than their own prerogatives.

"We have finally, after an era of reckless exploitation, come to realize that all our national resources are limited. State and federal legislation has sought to preserve what is left and to provide that the development of the future be carried out in the public interest."

"The federal power commission would welcome the passage by the states of laws under which the states would take a far greater part than any of them are now taking in the control and regulation of water-power development and use. The commission has no desire to enter the field of rate or service or securities regulation in any cases where the states can act. It would prefer that the states should assume primary responsibility for inspection of construction and for auditing of accounts. It would welcome the determination by the state of the project to be developed and the agencies by which it should be done; and it will give its fullest co-operation

in working out with the states a mutual program of power development in the public interest. It finds, however, but few states in a position to do this and it, therefore, urges the passage of comprehensive state water-power laws based on the policy of full public control over this most important of natural resources."

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OFFER FOR SEABOARD SHARES IS REFUSED

NEW YORK.—The possibility that control of the Seaboard Air Line Railway company would change hands as the result of an offer made by Edward C. Carrington to buy the shares held by the late S. Davies Warfield, has just been denied here by Robert L. Nutt, vice-president of the Seaboard, who said that the Warfield holdings were not for sale.

Malayan Rubber Exports

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Exports of rubber in October from Malayan restriction areas were 15,173 tons, credits issued in October 438 tons, and balance of unutilized exports credits carried forward to November 814 tons.

New and Improved Steamer Service to the South

Three sailings each week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays—New Ships—Four magnificent new steamers of the Savannah Line now in the Boston-Savannah service. Stop-over in New York—Without extra cost, a day in New York for shopping, sight-seeing and the theatre. The ship is your hotel.

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HUNGARY CRIES FOR EQUITABLE EDUCATION LAWS

Effect of Numerus Clausus Is to Bar Many From Higher Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
BUDAPEST—It has long been felt a gross injustice by liberal-minded Hungarians that higher education in Hungary should be based upon qualifications of nationality rather than of ability. Hitherto, entrance into the universities and high schools has been governed by Section 3 of the Numerus Clausus Act of Sept. 26, 1920, which declares that, "At the enlistment of prospective students, consideration should be given to the fact that the number of students drawn from the various nationalities must correspond with the relative strength which their particular nationality has in proportion to the whole population." The effect of this has been, of course, that Magyar students have been able much more easily to enter the higher seats of learning than have, for example, the Jews or the Slovaks.

Such a law also met with opposition abroad, and the representatives of the Jewish Associations in France and England petitioned the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, recently, to place the matter on the agenda of the December meeting of the League. For Hungary, through her Minister of Education, Count Kielesberg, promised in 1925, at Geneva, to amend this act; but had hitherto failed to do so. Hungary is now, at Sir Eric Drummond's suggestion, considering the necessary changes. That it is not going to meet with the approval of large sections of the Hungarian public seems evident from the fact that a recent article on this subject in the Liberal paper *As Heti* led to wild demonstrations of chauvinism in the capital.

In the discussions, which have taken place in Parliament on this matter, Count Bethlen has declared that, while the principle of the Numerus Clausus Act will be retained, the form in which it exists at present, and against which so much criticism has been leveled, will be modified.

During the last few months articles have appeared in the Hungarian

press from representative Hungarians on the subject of the revision of the Trianon Treaty boundaries, and in many of them there is a reference to the fact that public opinion in the various states looks for a "liberalizing policy" within Hungary itself before proceeding further to study its claims. Such statements have been made often by foreign writers; but it is a far more important thing to find leading Magyars publicly expressing them.

TAXICAB STANDS ARE RULED LEGAL

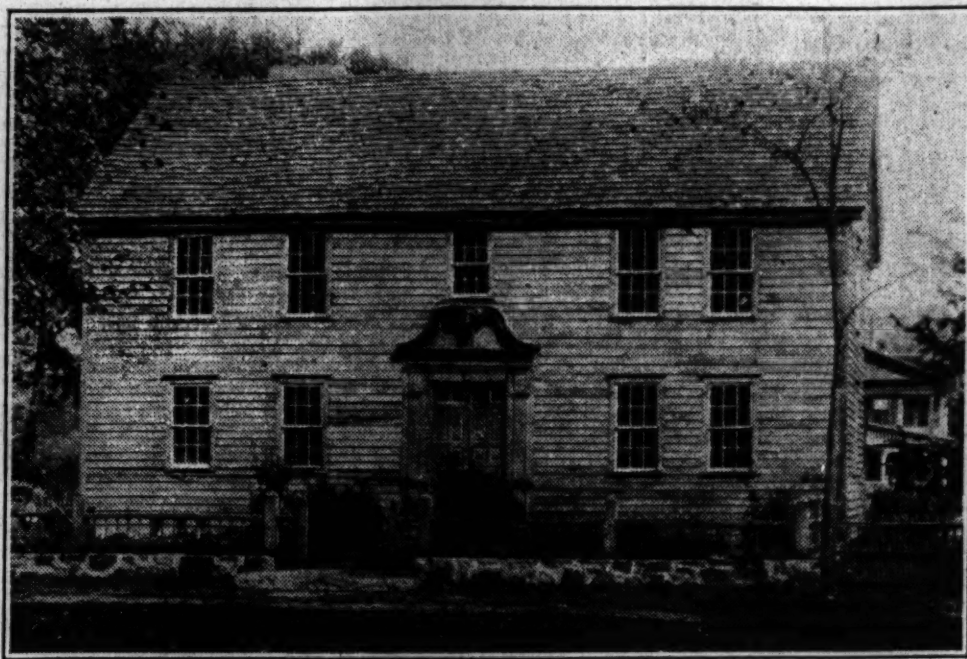
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has denied the appeal of Dr.

Old Colonial Dwelling Saved to Future by Becoming Museum

Built in 1747 in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, It Served Long as Mission—Will Now House Relics of the Period in Berkshire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—The Mission House, erected on Prospect Hill in 1747 by the Rev. John Sergeant, founder of a famous Indian mission here, having been purchased by Miss Mabel Choate, is being turned into a

Typical Early American Doorway



THE MISSION HOUSE, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

Here the Stockbridge Indians That Roamed the Berkshires Were Taught and Cared for by the Rev. John Sergeant. Later It Was the Summer Home of a New York Man. Then It Lay Idle and Now Has Been Reclaimed and Will Be Surrounded With an Early Colonial Setting for All to See, and Admire.

Harry E. Rice of this city in a test case brought by him to determine the right of the city to set aside certain areas of the public highways as taxicab stands. Dr. Rice brought the action in district court many months ago in order to determine the rights of the public, holding that the city had no right to set aside parts of the highway for the exclusive use of taxicabs.

of similar design, was enlarged by him and became known as Edwards Hall. However, the house on the hill long maintained its identity with the cause to which it was dedicated.

The Rev. Dr. John Sergeant, son of the founder, labored there until his work was transferred to central New York, to which region the remaining Stockbridge Indians were removed in 1785. His mother aided him in his work in the last years in Stock-

Tiny Celluloid Models of Dams Now Used in Tests of Pressure

Building of Concrete Arches for Research Purposes Is Discontinued—Little Structures Must Be Figured on Basis of Millionths of Inch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
NEW YORK—The building of concrete arch dams at \$100,000 each solely to learn the pressure they will stand has been abandoned by the Engineering Foundation, which now obtains the same results with the use of miniature models made of celluloid instead of concrete and mercury instead of water.

The reproductions in the celluloid models necessitate figuring on the basis of a millionth of an inch, as in the case of a model of the concrete arch built by the foundation in a canyon of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, near Fresno, Calif. The model was made by Prof. George E. Beggs of Princeton University.

Special Gauges Used

The original, which has attracted world interest among engineers because of the attempts to solve problems centuries old, is 60 feet high and 40 feet long. The dimensions of the celluloid model are 18 inches high and a little more than half an inch thick, or one-fortieth of the dimensions of the original.

Special equipment and strain gauges were applied to the model to show the amount of stress caused by the weight of the mercury, indicating the

pressure at all points, the gauges showing deviations of one-millionth of an inch, and requiring the use of a microscope to record the reading. Through the tests on the celluloid model, engineers have been able to prove that the dam in the Sierra Nevada is able to withstand the pressure of the heaviest floods that come down through the gorges with the heavy rainfall and the melting snows.

Engineers Bolder

"As engineers have been emboldened by experience, dams have been built higher," said Prof. Charles D. Marx of Stanford University, chairman of the foundation's arch dam committee. Many now exceed 200 feet and even a height of 700 feet has been considered. Because stored water becomes vitally necessary to those dependent upon it and because the breaking of a dam would be disastrous, dams must be unquestionably safe, yet they may not be too costly.

Models at a larger scale, of mortar and other materials are being planned of dams of the same shape as the Stevenson Creek Dam, as well as other shapes. The Stevenson Creek Dam model should be built higher and tested until it breaks."

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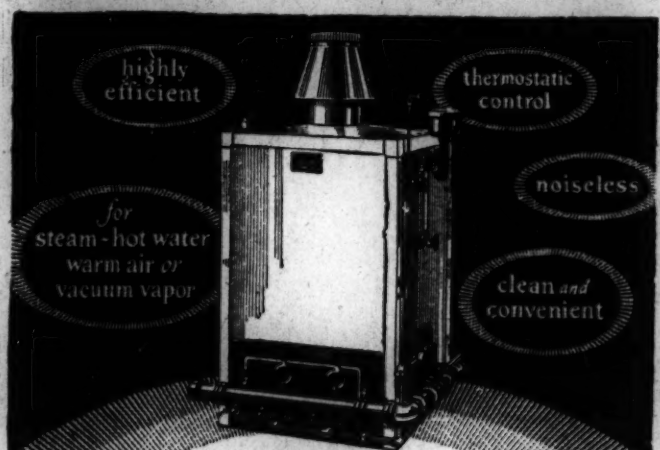
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Annual Conducted Parties leave Jan. 9, 20; Feb. 6, 20; Mar. 5, traveling by day train, stopping nights at hotels. Motoring thru Florida to Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Key West (optional side trip to Havana). Over Sea 2, to Miami, motoring to Palm Beach, Daytona Beach, St. Augustine, Jacksonville. Visiting all points of interest, liberal sightseeing, best of everything, including all expenses. \$110 and \$125.00. Secure illustrated itinerary. Est. 1879.

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ARMY AIR FORCE ADVANCE CITED BY GEN. PATRICK

Chief Praises Manufacturers for Co-operation With Division

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON—The gratifying certainty that the five-year expansion program for the army air force provided by Congress will be carried into effect is a noteworthy step in advance, Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Corps, stated in his annual report to Dwight D. Davis, Secretary of War.

During his six-year term of office, General Patrick says, there has been a progressively better understanding on the part of other branches of the military. There is also a clearer conception of the way in which the Air Corps must co-operate with ground troops. There has been great improvement in the aircraft and in the engines, the result of intensive and intelligent work on the part of manufacturers co-operating with the Air Corps Division. The adoption of the five-year program assures within a reasonable time equipment of modern design and construction. By or before the time that this program is completed, it is believed that a further increase in aircraft will be necessary.

General Patrick gave figures showing that the commissioned personnel of the air corps had increased during the year, but that the number of enlisted pilots had shown a decrease. Stressing the necessity of giving serious consideration to flying activities of the Reserves, General Patrick said: "On account of lack of funds, the flying hours for the Reserves had to be so limited that by the first of November there was no Reserve flying at all in the Fifth and Seventh Corps areas, and it was practically eliminated in all of the others. This shortage of flying hours for the Reserves occurred in spite of the fact that the \$200,000 appropriated for Reserve flying was augmented by an addi-

tional \$200,000 taken from the regular operating funds of the Air Corps. Reserve flying is a subject requiring serious consideration, at the present time, due to the great drain it places on the regular establishment. The \$22.71 per flying hour, as a basis on which the expense of reserve flying is now calculated, provides for little more than the necessary gasoline and oil and minor repairs."

General Patrick paid tribute to the Pan-American army flight and the Hawaiian flight. Of the former he said:

"It created a great interest on the part of the military and civil authorities in those countries in American manufactured airplanes and engines. The flight also obtained a large volume of publicity in the countries through which it passed. Speaking of the political significance of the flight, one of our ambassadors, through whose post the flight passed, stated that it had done more good than 10 years of diplomatic correspondence."

Referring to the Hawaiian flight, General Patrick declared: "This flight represented a tremendous advance in military aviation. Of it the Chief of Staff of the Army stated that it had the greatest military significance since the opening of the Panama Canal."

SPECIAL WIRELESS FOR RUBBER FIRM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
AKRON, O.—Wireless telegraph engineers are now on their way to Monrovia, capital of Liberia, African republic, to create a high powered station there capable of being used for communication with the home office here of the Firestone Plantations Company. It is announced by Harvey S. Firestone Jr., vice-president of the concern.

NEW HAVEN EQUIPMENT TRUSTS.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—New York, New Haven & Hartford has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$4,500,000 of equipment trust certificates to sell them at not less than 101.02 per cent of par, and use the proceeds in the purchase of equipment.

HUDSON STRAITS ICE CONDITIONS BEING STUDIED

Condition for 18 Months to Be Observed—Three Posts Established

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
HALIFAX, N. S.—First hand information as to the success attending the Canadian Government's Hudson Strait geographical expedition, which left Halifax for the north on July 15, came to this city when a ship returned from the Straits bringing home a large number of the men who went up to assist in erecting the three stations of the expedition along the shores of the Straits, both on the Ungava side and the Baffin Land side.

The task assigned the expedition is to ascertain the ice conditions in the Straits over 18 months, for the purpose of deciding the commercial practicability of that route for grain ships in connection with the shipping terminals now being erected at Port Churchill as part of the Hudson Bay development scheme.

The reports brought back to Halifax were to the effect that the season had been an unusually open one, and Captain Balcom, commanding the ship that returned today, declared that the climate there was "wonderful." It was the general opinion of the men returning that the Straits can be kept open for practical commercial navigation for at least four months of the year.

The three posts established for the expedition were all in working order before the ship left. Each camp has wireless, each camp is a flying base, and there are two heavy seaplanes at each, and the camps are 250 miles apart from one another.

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In Wool Rep—Flannel—Kasha

Misses' Cloth Coats - Half-Price

Richly trimmed with fur (Formerly \$29.75 to \$85.00)

Boys' Blue Suits - - - \$10.00 Were up to \$22

In serge or worsted

Boys' Winter Coats - - - \$15.00 Were \$22

In all wool mixtures

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Girls' Felt Hats - - - \$1.50 Were \$3.95

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Infants', Children's Sweaters \$1.00

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"Alice in Wonderland" May Offer Light Upon War's Absurdity

Whether in the Country of the "Antipathies" Where the Creatures All Argue, or "Through the Looking Glass," Where the White Knight Theorizes

San Francisco, Calif. Special Correspondence
CAN the world peace movement look back with a measure of appreciation to the co-operative part played by those priceless classics affectionately called "Alice in Wonderland" or the "Looking-Glass Country" have enjoyed Lewis Carroll's satire of one thing and another—whether of over-familiarized educational methods, solemn logicians, or self-important poets. It is not possible, then, that the business of war and its trappings have come in for a share of reduction to absurd treatment? Let those smile who will. There is reason in the question.

Alice, descending on her famous fall down the well, presumes she is headed for the "antipathies," a remarkably apt name for a country specializing in continuous controversies and extremes. One's height two miles or one's chin touching the floor! Every statement one makes is cause for argument! "How can I get in?" asks Alice of the Frog Footman. "Are you to get in at all, that is the question?" he answers. Certainly one agrees with the little visitor: "The creatures all argue." There is always a trial, a battle, some kind of match in progress—"antipathies" in lengthy parade from beginning to end. Is there calculated significance concealed in it all? Probably not. Still one definite conclusion may surely be drawn: throughout the book, whether the warfare is one of words, pepperpots, drums, swords, or umbrellas, Lewis Carroll makes it richly ridiculous.

Ridicule has vanquished many a giant evil which so-called stronger weapons could not conquer. Carroll was undoubtedly aware of this (certainly "Don Quixote" and "Gulliver's Travels" traced his shelves). Even though he may have gone on in chapter after chapter quite unconsciously holding up warfare and those who wage it for us to laugh at. "Everything's got a moral, if you can only find it," says the Duchess. We can take this as justification for our stand—if any is needed.

Agreed to Have a Battle
There is the famous battle over a rattle between the brothers Tweedledum and Tweedledee. They resign themselves to an apparently inevitable sortie. "Let's fight till six," says Tweedledum amicably, "and then have dinner." Tweedledee agrees to this convenient arrangement, and the absurd warfare is on. The Lion and the Unicorn, the White and the Red Knights, the Queen of Hearts whose commands of dire punishment are never obeyed, the Jabberwocky all engage in equally absurd affairs. "Does the one who wins get the crown?" asks Alice after the Lion and Unicorn contest for that royal insignia. "Does me, no," answers the King. "What's the idea?" And again, "Wasn't it a glorious victory?" asks the Red Knight after a tilt as tamely funny that Alice could scarcely keep her face straight. Then there is Pury, who says to the Mouse, "We must have a trial this morning. I've nothing to do." Even the recounting of the history of conquest is held futile. After the impromptu swimming party the

BELGIAN FARM WORK PROSPERS

4,000,000 Fowl in 1918 Are Now Quintupled—Artificial Incubation Common

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—Agriculture in Belgium is passing through a period of rare prosperity owing to favorable crops, rational specialization in farm production, and also because of the Belgians' ability to offer their products at comparatively low prices abroad, as a result of the low exchange rate of the Belgian franc. The prosperity of Belgian farming is illustrated by the unusually high prices which are paid for farm land: at a recent sale of such land in southern Flanders, \$2250 was paid as an average per hectare of farm land. The exportation of eggs, notably, has increased at an unusual rate. While Belgium owned 12,000,000 fowls in 1913, the war reduced this total to 4,000,000 in 1918. Today, the resolute activity of the department of agriculture and of the powerful farmers' association, Boerenbond, has raised the total to 20,000,000. A severe specialization increased the individual output at the same time. American and English breeds (the white Leghorns and the Wyandottes) are playing an important role. The Belgian breeds are continued nevertheless, particularly the famous "white meat" breed, which furnishes the "Brussels chicken" whose exportation is a flourishing industry in the Flemish region around Puer and Londerzeel. Artificial incubation of eggs is a main industry in the region around

Renix and is done nowadays on a big scale. In one instance, 300,000 eggs passed, during the last season, through a "brooding machine," which accommodates 21,000 eggs at a time. The exportation of Belgian eggs was, however, beyond a total of 250,000,000 francs during the first eight months of this year.

The growing of sugar beets has always been one of the main occupations of the Belgian peasant and goes well together with their system of rotative farming and with the raising of heavy working horses. The sugar beet fields which cover the entire country, even the region of dunes along the seashore, occupy now a total of 70,000 hectares, as compared with 61,755 hectares in 1926. The last quantities of Belgian sugar from the past year's campaign were sold during the month of October to England, though at rather low prices, owing to the situation on the sugar market in New York, and to the Cuban crisis. Large quantities of sugar beets are exported to France. The high duty on sugar makes it possible for the French sugar planters to offer high prices for sugar beets to the Belgian farmers.

Apples and pears are abundant in Belgium this year and are sold at comparatively low prices. The onion crops, which are a specialty in the country around Alost, are good and are exported on a large scale to England, on specially built ferry-boats.

*Fellow citizens and brothers,
of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*

I have received your address with all the feelings of brotherly affection, and I am glad to hear that you are well, and that you are still active in the lodge.

To have been, in my opinion, an instrument in the hands of Providence to promote order and unity, and erect upon a solid foundation the true principles of government, is only to have shared with many others in a labor, the result of which is a hope, with power through all ages, a sanctuary for brothers and a lodge for the virtues.

Permit me to reciprocate your prayers for my personal happiness, and to supplement that we may all meet hereafter in that eternal temple, whose builder is the great Architect of the Universe.

*Yours truly,
E. W. Tapping*

Facsimile of Original Washington Letter in Possession of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania

Most-Discovered Letter in America

Copies of Washington's Letter to Masons Have Become Originals to Many

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Periodically the news is flashed by press agencies across an interested America, "Letter from George Washington to Masons found, believed to be one of few missing from Masonic collection."

But with the recurring frequency of these "discoveries" members of the Masonic Fraternity are rising to point out that the original letter, far from being in need of discovery, has rested safely in Masonic hands since 1790, when it was written by Washington to members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania upon the occasion of his intended retirement from public life.

Traced to a common source, these letters have proved to be merely tributes to a heliographer's art. Dr. Julius F. Sachse, during his tenure as the Grand Librarian and Curator of the famous collection of Masonic treasures of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania here, became identified with the authorship of Masonic books. Being a distinguished photographer, he began to employ his art in reproducing documents of Masonic consequence.

Heliograph copies of the much-discovered letter had been placed in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, published in 1877, and again in 1915 upon page 91 of "Washington's Masonic Correspondence." These rested a copy, in addition to several loose copies having been made. Upon being detached or segregated, with time enough having elapsed for the copy to be lost, recently yellowed with age, and found again, these copies became "originals" and are recurrently discovered.

A copy of America's perhaps most-discovered letter, however, is not without interest in itself, particularly in its definition of Freemasonry, and in the opinion that George Washington had of its purposes.

PUDDING STONE INN

A week or week-end at the Pudding Stone will delight you if you are fond of the hills and the woods and the walk through them. For here, not far away, are acres of big trees, a running river and views of far mountains. Besides comfortable rooms and excellent food, write for folder. G. N. VINCENT, Beckett, N. J.

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What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today

34. Square and Compass—An Intercollegiate Fraternity of Master Masons

By WILLIAM M. BROWN, 32° K. T. National Secretary

SQUARE and Compass was founded May 12, 1917, at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, and the wonder is that one or more similar organizations had not been established years before. Acacia, indeed, was its predecessor by 12 or 13 years, but Square and Compass took the lead among national organizations of a collegiate character. Mention of a Masonic club was made in the Washington and Lee college annual for 1897. Doubtless many similar organizations of a local nature had been in existence at other institutions. Members of the club at Washington and Lee thought that affiliation with the only existing intercollegiate Masonic organization at that time would help the club to do some really worthwhile work on the college campus. Upon investigation it was found to be impracticable to petition Acacia for three reasons: (1) Members of Square and Compass are not eligible to membership in Acacia; (2) Acacia required petitioning clubs to live in and maintain a house; (3) Acacia then had a rule which prevented it from entering institutions with fewer than 1500 students except

or refuses to pay dues or abide by the constitution and by-laws of Square and Compass. The reason for the existence of Square and Compass may be stated in the following words of one of its most prominent members, Dr. James R. Howerton, formerly professor of philosophy at Washington and Lee: "If Freemasonry is to present the example of unselfishness to the world, then we, as a body of college men, should present that example to the college world, and, secondly, as college men we should present the example within the Craft of faithful Master Masons trying to live as best we know how with the teachings of Freemasonry ever present in our lives and actions."

Although not more than 2 or 3 per cent of American men go to college, more than 85 per cent of our national and local leaders are college men. Hence the further necessity for an organization of the type of Square and Compass in the college world with all the co-operation and stimulus which comes from a national organization rather than a local one.

To date 52 squares have been established, some of them the largest institutions in the country. Ten are now inactive, making a net of 42 on the active list.

Faculty members are on the same basis of membership as student members, participate in the work of the fraternity, and may hold office, either local or national. The fraternity thus affords a common basis for the interchange of opinions between faculty and students on the same plane. About 15 college and university presidents are included among the active members and several Grand Masters of American Grand Lodges are honorary members of the fraternity. (Copyright 1927 by Square and Compass. All rights reserved.)

College Fraternity Supplies Residences for Masons Only

By HAWLEY TAPPING Field Secretary

Acacia is a college social fraternity with all the attributes of others of that great body of college organizations. It has the one distinction which sets it off from the rest and that distinction lies in its selection for membership of only those men who have become Master Masons. Like other social fraternities, it exists for the fine purpose of giving a college home to men while they are acquiring an education. Acacia has its college homes scattered all over the country in the largest universities. These homes are in some cases palatial and in others modest and unpretentious. All are the same, however, in that they are the college residences of Masons only and furnish a place where these Masons to practice, under most favorable circumstances, the lessons they learned in their lodge.

These Acacia homes, known as chapters, are in no sense Masonic lodges. Members of Acacia are subject to all the rules and regulations of their university and are subject also to the rules which govern the associations of other fraternities on their respective campuses and to the governing body of their own fraternity, known as the Grand Conclave.

Like other college fraternities, this has its magazine, which in the early days was published once every year, but which now appears five times. This magazine deals primarily, of course, with fraternity affairs, but

under unusual circumstances. The club at Washington and Lee, therefore, never petitioned Acacia but there is the greatest co-operation between the two fraternities and many members of Square and Compass are likewise members of Acacia. The president and the secretary of the Washington and Lee Masonic Club were at that time respectively Fred M. Davis and Edgar F. Grossman, the first of whom was afterward national secretary, and the latter became the first national president. The organization was incorporated under the laws of Virginia and the application for charter was filed on May 12, 1917.

Dormant During War
Within a few days after the formal establishment of Square and Compass as a national organization and when it had but one "square" (the local branches are called "squares"), two of its officers left school to enter the first R. O. T. C. at Fort Myer, Va. Most of the remaining members soon followed and the fraternity remained more or less dormant for two years.

Dr. Thomas J. Farrar, a member of the Washington and Lee faculty and the first national vice-president, paid the corporation taxes during the war. In the fall of 1919 Mr. Davis, with the help of several other interested members, reorganized the local "square," and it was not long until requests for charters came from other institutions.

Square and Compass prohibits "bidding" as practiced almost universally by other college organizations. Every Master Mason, whether a student, a graduate, an officer, or a member of the faculty of any institution where the fraternity is established is permitted to make application for membership. Under such circumstances, membership cannot be denied unless he is not in good standing, Masonically speaking, or is guilty of un-Masonic conduct.

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seeks, in its material, constantly to emphasize the Masonic organization which has brought its members together.

Acacia first came into being at University of Michigan in May of 1904. It was the outgrowth of a Masonic club which had existed on the Michigan campus for many years, but which had been ineffective as an association because of the absence of any strong bond among its members. Assuming the guise of a fraternity has furnished this necessary tie, and a continuous and progressive growth has been the result. The fraternity has now chapters in 32 colleges and universities from Harvard, Columbia, and Yale in the East to the University of Minnesota in the North to the University of Texas and University of North Carolina in the South. Its chief strength in number of chapters lies in the middle West where the large student bodies of the state universities furnish abundant material for Acacia growth.

Acacia has enjoyed exceptional progress during the last 10 years. During that time many new homes have been acquired by its chapters, through its individual units, probably can estimate its property at over \$500,000. Its membership has grown from the 14 organizers to a worldwide association of more than 7000 men.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special Correspondence

SIGNING himself merely "A grateful one," a man here has written to the 35 organizers of the recent tornado in a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It follows:

I work for a large wholesale bread bakery in the West End and they created to take care of all employees who had losses at home in household goods, wearing apparel, doctor and hospital fees and their even, paid the men who had damage to their autos parked around the plant.

How many big companies did this? I used to think the boss didn't know I was working—now I know he does.

The fact that it was the Natstiger Baking Company could not be kept secret.

ALL DO NOT RIDE IN TAXICABS
NEW YORK (AP)—The busiest underground spot in New York is the Times Square subway station. Nearly \$1,000,000 fares were collected there in a year. The Transit Commission has reported a gain of 7,500,000 over the previous year. The yearly traffic on all systems in the city is placed at 3,000,000,000.

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Stamp Collectors See Hobby as International Influence

At Luxembourg Exhibition Many Nations Convene in Common Interest and Emphasize Effect of This Brotherhood in Building for Peace

Special Correspondence

THE Philatelic Exhibition, held in the autumn in Luxembourg, commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first issue of the stamps of that country. It was opened by Prince Felix of Luxembourg and as the Prince is a stamp collector himself his interest was more than formal. The most compelling exhibits were the two plates from which the first stamps were printed; these plates were of heavy steel and showed wear as well as certain retouches where they were most worn.

The stamps of Luxembourg occupied a prominent place, and were extensively shown, many fine collections containing some outstanding examples of different sorts—unused, used, on letters, in pairs, blocks, etc., also essays, proofs and other postal stationery.

The outstanding single piece, however, of the exhibition was an English collection, which collection also was the Grand Prize. This was the collection formed by R. F. Riscoe of London, of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, and contained the wonderful block of four of the penny three-colored wood block with the error four pence in the color of the penny red; this single piece of four stamps is valued at £1500, and is a gem. These stamps were issued in 1861 and wood blocks were locally made; in one of the printings a cliché of the four pence was mistakenly placed in the plate of the penny and one of the penny in the plate of the four pence, resulting in one on each plate of each value being printed in the color of the other.

These errors of color only occurring once in the sheet are very rare and much sought after by collectors, and are of considerable value.

The banquet was well attended, and it was here that the jury announced the awards—it was also here that a keynote was struck which

is of more importance than the exhibition itself. Among the speakers were representatives from Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Great Britain, and South America, and it is the speeches of the two latter which will be remembered for their enduring message—for they developed the theme of the brotherhood of stamp collectors meeting as on such occasions as this, coming, as in this case, from many different countries, with all national differences forgotten and a common interest inspiring them. Such a brotherhood, they felt, helps in eliminating wars and disputes between the nations severally represented, and plays a part in the realization of peace for all mankind.

There was only one entry by an American, and it received a bronze medal in its class. Great Britain became winning the grand prize secured a special trophy, for an exhibit of United States stamps; three grand gold medals, ten gold, six silver, three silver, three bronze, and several diplomas putting her in the premier position of the exhibition.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Wednesday were the following:

William P. Reitz, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Roberta Becker, Bloomfield, N. J.
Bert Hirsch, Macon, Ga.
Louis Sauer, Evansville, Ind.
John Frazier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Edith Frazier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lydia Kimmey, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Ella F. Kirby, St. Thomas, Ont.
Mr. M. H. Kirby, St. Thomas, Ont.
Mrs. George A. Haines, Richmond, Va.
Miss Lela Jones, Richmond, Va.
Mr. M. H. Kirby, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. V. K. Van Amburgh, New York City.
Mrs. Alfredda Jackson, Eaton, Colo.
Miss Lenora Hammer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ada M. Twissell, Pasadena, Calif.
Carl M. Twissell, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Ida Gordon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Belle Hamblin, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mrs. Inez Rohleder, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Hatfield, Winthrop, Mass.

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Style that draws admiring glances. Streamline contours. Smart lacquered colors.

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Sunset Stories

The Hunting Party

FATHER looked up from his paper as the family sat at breakfast one bright fall morning. "I'm coming home on the noon train today," he said. "Who wants to go hunting with me?"

"Why, Father," said Molly, "what are you going to hunt with?"

"I know!" exclaimed Ben, "you're going to hunt with a camera. I've seen pictures of it. You just hunt up something you like and take a picture."

"Are you, Father?" asked little Ted.

"I'm going to start with a ladder," said Father. "You be all ready."

So right after luncheon they started hunting.

Father carried a ladder. And Mother a pair of shears. And the children carried a basket. For a hunting bag, it appears.

First they went down to the end of the garden where the crabapple tree grew. Father fixed the ladder firmly against the tree, and started to climb. "When this tree was in blossom last spring," he said, "it wore a nest of robins in its boughs. The robins have gone now and don't want the nest any longer, and they said we could have it if we liked, and here it is!"

But before he took it down, he helped the children to climb the ladder, one by one, and look into the big nest, firmly fixed in a fork of the tree near the top. It was quite empty. "Where are the eggshells?" asked little Ted.

"Birds keep their nests very clean," said Mother. "They carry away all the shells and rubbish in their bills."

She knew Ted was thinking of the shells in hens' nests after the chicks are hatched. Then Molly put the nest carefully into the basket, and the hunt went on.

In the rafters under the porch was the phoebe's nest, fastened to the beams by dried mud. Mother's shears loosened it, and they noticed the bits of grass and moss that were woven into it, and how different it was from the robin's nest. Ben put it into the basket, and they went on with the hunt.

This time they hunted in the honeysuckle which grew in a thick clump beside the hedge, because Mother suspected that the brown thrashers had a nest there. Sure enough! It was still hidden away among the leaves, and what do you suppose was in it? Three cherry stones!

"The birds must have gone in a basket home proudly. The birds gave us all these lovely nests," said Mother. "So they did," said Father. "If we hadn't taken them they would have fallen to pieces in the winter storms. Next year the birds will build new ones."

We hunted with love. And we hunted with care. We found joy and beauty. Are everywhere.

Then the next day the children got out their paper and scissors and crayons and paint, and made pictures of the birds they put into the nests. It was great fun.



The Birds Must Have Gone in a Basket

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"The birds must have gone in a

FORD OUTLOOK IS FOR BETTER BUSINESS IN 1928

In All Lines, He Says, on Eve of First Showing of New Car—Gives Reasons

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Henry Ford's new car, which officials of the Ford Motor Company say will be responsible for the expenditure of nearly \$800,000,000 for labor and materials during 1928, will have its first public showing in the United States, Canada and England on Dec. 2, Mr. Ford has announced.

Coincident with the announcement of the showing of the new car, which will be known as the "Model A," came a review of world business conditions from Henry Ford, in which he explained his suspension of activities since early last summer, when retooling of the Ford plants began in preparation for the new model.

"My outlook for the coming year is based on ample evidence of continued and increasing material prosperity," Mr. Ford declared. "National wealth is increasing. Individuals have more money. Taxes are on the decrease and governmental economy has made for better business in all lines."

"People buy when they have money. They become cautious in their expenditures only when money becomes scarce. Money is not scarce today, nor will it become so next year, in my opinion. Therefore we will have what we visualize as prosperity."

Spent Hundreds of Millions
"The outlook for 1928 is simply a matter of production. Production means the consumption of materials and labor. All production in this country is either holding its own or increasing, and I believe that it will continue to increase during the next year. That will mean greater distribution of money and greater purchasing power."

Approximately 70,000 men are employed in the Ford plants today, Mr. Ford stated, and these men are earning more than the 90,000 employed in the main manufacturing plants in the height of the Model T production.

"It has been said," Mr. Ford commented, "that national business has suffered during the months when we were preparing to produce the new car. I do not believe it. It may be true that fewer cars were sold, but would have been sold if our factory and sales organizations had been operating on a normal basis. But during that period when we were not actually building automobiles, we were still spending hundreds of millions of dollars for wages, materials, new machinery and in experimental work."

Reasons for New Car
"The biggest thing any industrial enterprise can do for the country is to create more business, more work and greater opportunities for improving the national living scale. That was why we brought out our new car. It has been designed to meet conditions as they will be during this coming prosperous period. I feel that the Model A car is being launched under most happy auspices."

Although officials of the Ford Motor Company would not comment on the possible date when the new car will be available to purchasers, they stated that, for more than a month, the chief manufacturing plants of the Ford Company have been producing cars in daily increasing numbers. The present schedule, they declared, calls for capacity production of the new cars at 33 assembly plants in the United States shortly after the first of the year.

It was intimated that dealers throughout the country will be able to obtain but one car for display purposes on Monday, Friday, and that it will be more than a month before any models will go on sale. Ford officials declined to make any statement regarding the regular production schedule for the new model.

ARTS FEDERATION HONORS MEMBERS

Three Made Honorary Doctors of Fine Arts

LINCOLN, Neb.—Conferring the honorary degree of doctor of fine arts upon three members of the American Federation of Arts, who have been conspicuous in the movement to promote art and beauty in the United States, was a feature of the first western sectional convention of the federation.

Recipients were Robert S. Harshbarger, director of the Art Institute of Chicago; Miss Lella Mecklen, Washington, secretary of the federation, and S. Birger Sandzén, internationally known painter and director of art of Bethany College, Lindborg, Kan.

The art work of Nebraska's new state capitol, now under construction, afforded the delegates to the convention, who came from 14 states and the District of Columbia, opportunity for study. W. E. Hardy of the Nebraska Capitol Commission, said it was believed the unusual design of the structure would stand the test of time.

Merchants Begudge Time Lost Waiting for Traffic

NEW YORK (AP)—Time lost by pedestrians waiting for traffic signals at crossings on Forty-second Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares in New York, is equivalent to 100,000 days a year, as estimated by the Merchants Association and property owners on the street. They want an underground passage between Times Square and the Grand Central Stations to relieve congestion.

ADMIRAL BULLARD HAS PASSED ON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral William N. G. Bullard, retired, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission and one of the important figures in the development of radio in the United States, has passed away at his home here. He had been actively identified with radio development for

a quarter of a century and this had earned him the title of "Father of American Radio."

It was Admiral Bullard who, in 1919, awakened Government officials to the necessity of acquiring patent rights to the Alexanderson alternator, the most reliable instrument for radio communication ever water. If America was to retain its supremacy in the radio field, the rights were secured over keen competition from other countries, and out of this acquisition was created the Radio Corporation of America. He is credited with having been largely responsible for the arrangement by which press messages could be sent by navy transmitters, making it possible for news from America to be printed in Hawaii and the Philippines, with which other means of rapid communication were lacking.

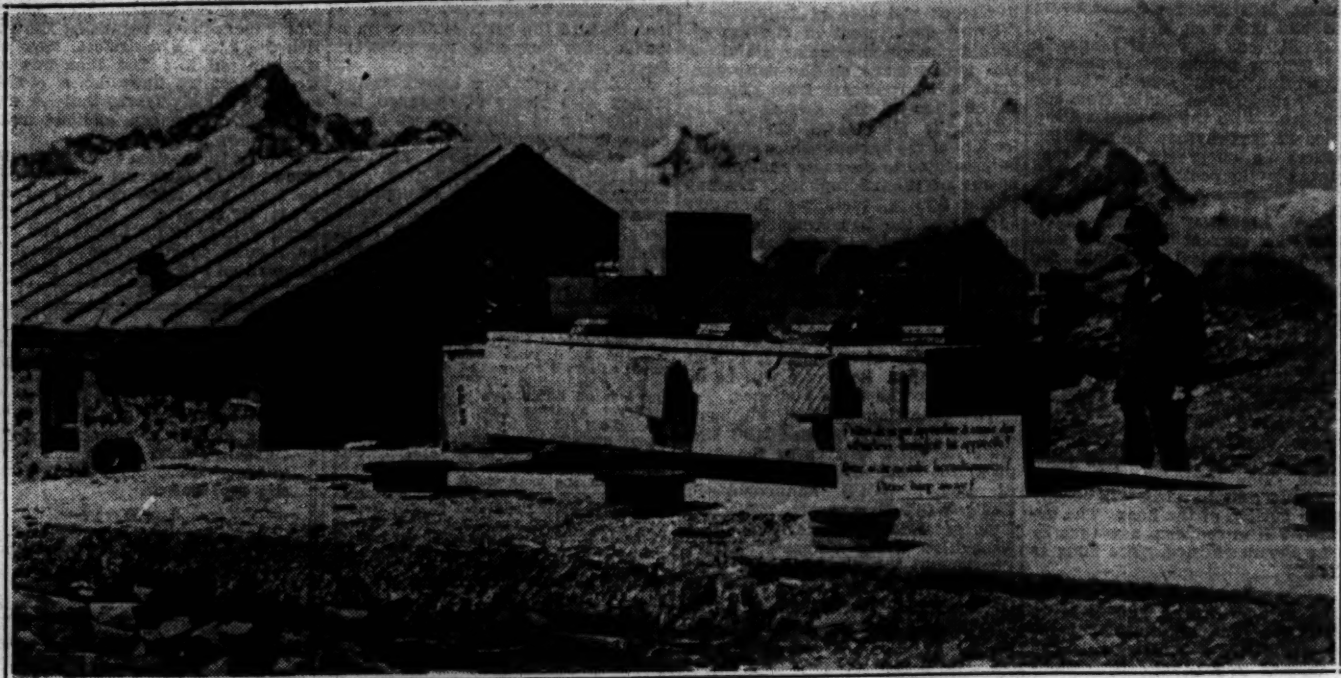
Daylight Recording of Corona by Means of Artificial Eclipse

Astronomical Photography From Heights of the Cornergrat Where the Sky Is Visibly Darker and Air Impurities Lessened

LONDON Special Correspondence
Two Englishmen spent 14 days last summer at the top of one of the high mountains of the Swiss Alps—W. H. Stevenson, president of the British Astronomical Association, and L. S. Crawshaw, who accom-

The attempt had been made before, notably by Sir William Huggins, the astronomer, but without authenticated success, failure being due to halation, a kind of glow which surrounds a sunlit object, and which is due to the presence of impurities in the air. Above our atmosphere,

and a workshop and photographic dark room were placed at the disposal of the astronomers by the courteous management of the hotel. With all these precautions it was confidently expected that success would be easily obtained, but there was still the reckoning with the weather. Brilliant at first, the storm period which swept northern Europe in August set in, and opportunities for exposure had to be seized. On one occasion, the astronomers walked to find that their instruments were buried under three inches of snow, and they were obliged to anchor their apparatus with heavy rocks against the vibrations of the wind. Had the photographers not been intent upon their particular quest, they must have had ample satisfaction, as the brilliant light of the Cornergrat produces perfect camera work, and



The General Arrangement of Instruments for Photographing the Sun's Corona by Daylight From the Station on the Summit of the Cornergrat. Note the Approach of Cloud in the Background.

LLOYD REPORT SHOWS SHIPBUILDING BETTER

Merchant Tonnage Afloat at End of June Highest Ever

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The figures of Lloyd's Register report for 1926-27 show that the plans passed for new vessels during the period are the highest recorded since 1920, and the total merchant tonnage afloat at the end of June is the highest ever reached. Among vessels built 13 are of over 10,000 tons each, including two motor vessels. The Isherwood longitudinal framing system of construction has been adopted in the construction of 20 vessels of a total tonnage of 121,163. Of these, 17 are oil tankers. Five tankers, built on what is known as the "bracketless system," have been completed and have proved satisfactory. The geared turbine system of propulsion has been used in 15 vessels. Oil fuel installations have been fitted in 42 new vessels and the Register shows that steamers either originally fitted or converted, total over 18,000,000 tons. Many of these can burn either oil or coal as required.

How rapidly the motor ship has overtaken the steamer is shown by the fact that in July, 1914, there were only 297 motor vessels of a tonnage of 234,287 tons. In July, 1927, there were 2253 of a total tonnage of over 4,250,000. Two-thirds of this number are under 1000 tons.

At Belfast, for the first time since the break of the shipbuilding boom in 1920, all the berths in the Queen's Island yards are occupied. At the beginning of the year only one vessel, the White Star Laurentic, was on the stocks.

NEW YORK BANK RATE

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Directors of Federal Reserve Bank of New York made no change in the discount rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

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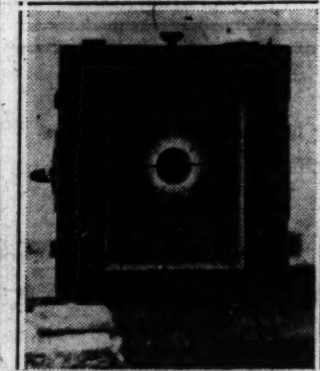
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The Artificially Made Total Eclipse of the Sun, as Seen in the Camera. Due to the Ice in the Sky, the Glow is Too Bright for the Real Corona.

lished an observing station in the center of the shadow belt, and Dr. Stevenson, a member of this party, made a remarkable discovery. He found the corona to be still visible on the dark side of the moon for some time after totality ended, an observation made possible by the apparent similarity in size of sun and moon. This similarity was due to the retreat of the moon toward its greatest distance from the earth, or apogee, as it is termed. The observation was made under the unfavorable condition of a pale sky, against which the coronal light appeared faint, and Dr. Stevenson reasoned that if the observation could be made against a dark blue sky, not only could better results be obtained, but it might be possible to create a satisfactory artificial eclipse under the more favorable conditions.

where the moon casts a clean-cut shadow, impurities are proportionately reduced the higher we get above sea level, both on account of density and impurity.

Sky Darker at Great Height
So a mountain in Switzerland, the Cornergrat, was selected for the photography attempt, partly on account of its accessibility, there being a railway to the summit, and also for its accommodation, as this is the site of the highest hotel in Europe, close upon two miles above sea level.

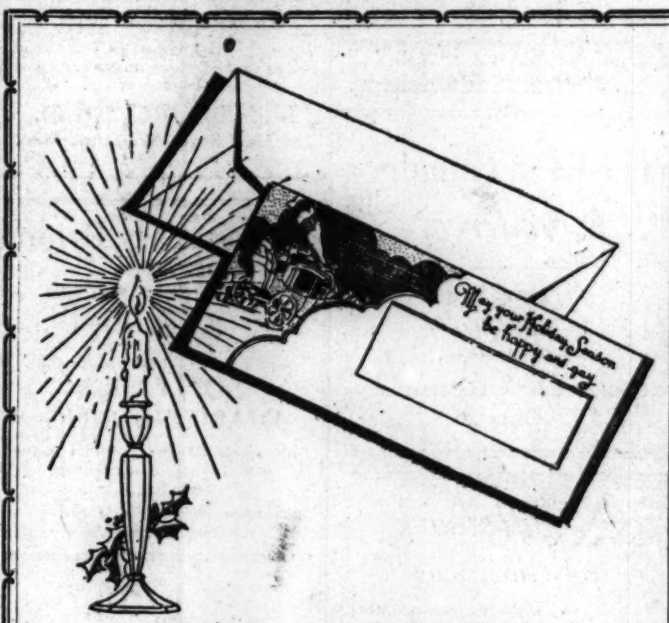
At this height the sky is perceptibly darker, and the possibility of photographing the corona against such a background is increased. Impure air and a pale background do not, however, constitute the entire problem, as other optical difficulties exist. A special camera was constructed for the purpose. The plates used were panchromatic, sensitive to all colors, including the red light of the corona, and to eliminate the blue light of the sky special color screens were used. Inside the camera a sharp-edged disc of metal acted the part of an artificial moon, casting a circular shadow upon the focusing screen, and producing all the phases of a total eclipse as the sun's image traveled across the plate.

Seizing Opportunities
At the top of the Cornergrat Mountain a substantial site was arranged,

many beautiful pictures were taken. In the intervals of their work, of the amazing surroundings and the wonderful cloud effects.

Even on brilliant days, a fine haze of microscopic ice spicules could often be detected high in the empyrean blue, close to the edge of the artificially obscured sun. With these difficulties, a few plates were secured during a fortnight's vigil, but opportunities occurred, and while some of the exposures show the false corona, others exhibit markings which it is hoped will prove on final scrutiny to be those of the true corona. If so, a big step has been taken by Dr. Stevenson, and if sufficient encouragement is forthcoming, another attempt may be made in the ensuing summer, since in the light of this experience it may be assumed that under more favorable conditions, it will be possible to take direct photographs, and to record the corona by means of an artificial eclipse in full daylight.

ESKIMOS SKILL 1000 TONS COD
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Fishing in Greenland has been excellent. At the Sukkertoppen colony alone 1000 tons of cod have been caught and sold by the Eskimos. The conserving station at Holstenborg is doing well, and the production amounts to 25,000 boxes of halibut per day.



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If a word to the wise is sufficient you'll be in tomorrow and make your selection of Christmas cards while our stock is at its best. We now have hundreds for you to select from including the more formal engraved ones and those with a distinctive decoration and coloring which carries the merry spirit of Christmas.

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NAVY BUILDING HUGE SEAPLANE FOR LONG TRIPS

Construction Is Secret—"Vikings" to Try for New Records

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Construction of the largest seaplane ever built has been practically completed by the United States Navy. It has just been learned here. Utmost secrecy has surrounded the building of the flying machine at the naval aircraft factory in Philadelphia, but it is understood that the huge craft is practically ready for the test flights. New transoceanic records will be sought with the machine, it is understood.

Coincidentally, it was announced here that arrangements have been completed for a 37,000 mile goodwill flight, sponsored by a group of New York Scandinavian-Americans. The American Viking Aeronautical Association has been incorporated to back the air-tour, which will include two transoceanic flights and touch five continents.

The new naval seaplane is regarded as the navy's answer to the latest aeronautical developments. The seaplane is of the biplane type, with the upper wing of the racing style which has proved successful on the Navy's fast two-seater airplanes. The lower wing tips up from the fuselage at a sharp angle, embodying features said to give an unusual combination of speed and stability.

The Scandinavian goodwill flight will be undertaken in an airplane called the "American Viking." The route will carry it from New York to South America, Africa, Asia, Europe and North America. It will fly from New York to Rio de Janeiro, then to Cape Town, Bombay, Constantinople, Rome, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen and then back to New York. The longest leg of the flight will be 4000 miles. The take-off is set for May 1 and the flight will require about two months. A preliminary goodwill flight over the United States is expected to start about Dec. 1.

PLAN ENLARGEMENT OF HARVARD STADIUM

That Harvard University's present athletic stadium will be enlarged, till its seating capacity will approxi-

mate 30,000 is indicated by an official statement published in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. The scarcity of seats at Harvard's big games has been the subject of much comment in recent years, and the statement was further prompted because of the refusal of the City of Boston to further authorize the erection of the wooden seats at the open end of the bowl.

After declaring that tentative plans, drawn up by engineering specialists in New York for increasing the stadium, were before the Harvard Corporation, the statement said in part: "There are now living about 45,000 men who have been connected with Harvard University. The seating capacity of the stadium, stretched to its utmost, is about 54,000. And with the present rules preventing an increase in the number of students it is believed that 30,000 seats will be sufficient to meet permanently the demands from Harvard men."

"NEGRO-IN-ART" PROGRAM GIVEN

Cultural Achievements of Race Demonstrated in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A practical program for presenting the cultural achievements of the present day Negro has been worked out here for the first time by clubs and churches who co-operated for "Negro-in-art-week" and the program, it is said, is being adopted by cities in other sections of the United States.

This summary of the accomplishment of the week was given by club women who staged it and by Dr. Alain Locke, a Negro author who participated. Exhibits of Negro art at the Chicago Art Institute, concerts of Negro music and readings by Negro poets were among the features. "I'm very happy we have had this week," said Miss Mary McDowell, former commissioner of public welfare of Chicago. "It has been a great blessing to those of us who have been close to it."

Miss Zonia Baber, chairman of a committee from the Chicago Woman's Club, where the plan originated, told of the reception given the idea in other cities. Philadelphia, she said, is planning to put on a duplicate program April 15 to 22. Rochester, N. Y., has also indicated its intention of adopting the plan, she said.

The Chicago Woman's Club heard James Weldon Johnson, Negro poet, in a discussion of the Negro's past and future as an artist. The art approach to the Negro problem, he said, is the easiest and at the same time the most conclusive.

CANADIAN BOND AWARDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—An issue of 21,500,000 Province of Alberta 4 per cent debentures was awarded to Canadian Bank of Commerce at \$1.923; \$5,000,000 30-year 4 per cent debentures of Province of Manitoba was awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. at \$2.857.

DEBENTURE PLAN MAY HEAD FARM RELIEF PROGRAM

Backing of Grange Expected to Give It Place Held by McNary-Haugen Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—The export debenture plan of farm relief may displace the McNary-Haugen bill as the leading farm proposal in the coming Congress. Strong approval of the debenture plan has been shown by delegates from the East and West gathered here at the annual convention of the National Grange, and appears to be their choice over the McNary-Haugen bill, according to Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange.

"Sentiment seems to be entirely back of the export debenture plan," Mr. Taber said. "I believe it will be endorsed over the McNary-Haugen bill. We need statesmanship rather than political workings in our efforts for farm relief. I think the export debenture plan will help to that end." Grange backing for the debenture plan will probably mean its formal introduction in the next session of Congress, Mr. Taber said, and, according to some officials, will end much McNary-Haugen strength in Congress.

Washington was selected as the 1928 convention city of the National Grange by the delegates now in session here. Date of the meeting was left to the national officers.

Consideration of resolutions occupied attention during the next to the last day of the convention. Taxation, the Canadian wheat situation, federal supervision of farm marketing, stricter enforcement of the prohibition laws, opposition to further encroachment of the Treasury Department in the conduct of the Federal Farm Loan Board and encouragement of members of the Grange to aid or adopt Near East orphans were among resolutions presented and considered during the day, Mr. Taber reported.

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—A federal education subsidy to state schools amounting to 10 cents a day for each pupil and 50 cents a day for each teacher won the support of the delegates to the National Grange convention here. A resolution also was adopted opposing reduction of income taxes on large incomes and corporation income, until the national debt is reduced substantially.

Other resolutions were passed favoring the building of a great American merchant marine, the outlawing of wars, the intelligible alien clause in the federal immigration law, and restriction of unauthorized aliens throughout the country. Resolutions for the outlawing of war called upon the United States to "take the lead in the movement to place the institution of war outside and beyond the province of law."

GIFT WEEK AT MCCREERY'S



A week during which special gift items are offered throughout the store, at prices designed to make early Christmas shopping doubly desirable.

November 28th to December 3rd

Gifts for WOMEN		Gifts for MEN	
FLOOR	SALE PRICE	FLOOR	SALE PRICE
1. Beaded Bags, imported.....	\$12.95	1. Wrist Watches, Elgin or Waltham.....	\$16.75
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3. Embroidered Silk Shawls.....	17.85	1. Silk Socks, fine quality, pr.....	.95
4. Plain Crepe de Chine Shawls.....	9.75	2. Kidskin Slippers, leather lined.....	2.95
5. Leather Coats, hip length.....	14.95	1. Silk Umbrellas.....	3.95
6. Negligees and Robes.....	12.75 and 18.50	2. Tuxedos, coat and trousers. Sizes 34 to 44.....	35.00
7. Crepe de Chine Nightgowns applique trim.....	5.95	2. Black Tuxedo Vests.....	6.50
8. Chemises to match.....	2.95	1. Silk Pajamas, striped, English collar.....	10.75
9. Costume Slips, satin or crepe.....	2.95	1. Men's Handkerchiefs, with hand-drawn colored threads and hand-embroidered initial ea.....	.50
10. Italian embossed leather Book Covers.....	2.95		
11. All Silk Hosiery.....	1.45		
12. Sterling silver Vanities.....	2.95 at 1/2 price to 19.75		
13. Manicure sets, roll Leather Cases.....	2.45		
14. Leather Overnight Bags.....	3.95		

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1. Bunny Slippers in novelty box..... \$1.10
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3. Four-piece Sweater Sets, (2 to 5 yrs.)..... 5.65
4. "Mama" Dolls, 18-inch, daintily dressed..... 3.95
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2. Mahogany Secretaries..... 79.50
3. Mahogany Governor Winthrop Desks..... 79.50
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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

Peacocks on Roses, Blue Fish in Green Water Bedeck Silks

Display of French Silk Reveals Veritable Gems of Art in Color Harmony and Composition—Blatant "Modernist" Effects Few

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The exhibition of the Art of Silk at the Galliera Museum, showing nineteenth and twentieth century specimens, amply showed the splendid fertility of design and color of the modern French manufacturers' productions.
The exhibition proved to have every right to the expression "The Art of Silk." It is an art and a very high one. It is a branch of applied art which one all too seldom thinks of in this way. Some of the pieces displayed were certainly as lovely as silk or water color paintings. Because a design is repeated, some may think it is to commercialize the figure beyond the limits of true art; but to visit this exhibition was to be dissatisfied of any such opinion.

Exquisite Flower Patterns
One hall in the Galliera Museum was devoted to old silks of the pre-romantic and romantic periods of the first half of the last century. The house of Tassinari at Chateaufort, examples of silk executed by the brothers Grand for the French nobility and others from the year 1817 to 1854. Even the titles expressed the poetry of these beautiful brocades. Take, for instance, this one, which reads in French: "Brocade fond crème, roses avec fleurs naturelles, pour fauteuils, 1832." Translated from that musical language, it means "brocade with cream background, having upon it roses and flowers, destined for armchairs." Exquisite flowers, like paintings on china, and as delicate. These silks often bore designs of flowers and gave the impression of leaving the flowers standing out from the brocade far more than do the central themes of modern patterns generally.

A few of the more interesting designs in the modern section must be mentioned as perhaps specially emphasizing the very high standard of true art, which the French are giving the world today with their silks. The Municipal Weaving School of Lyons submitted some examples of unusual merit.

Flowered Ribbons, Pastel Tints
These, for example, designed by Michel Dubost, were particularly attractive. One showed dark blue birds wheeling over white clouds with patches of pale blue sky showing through. Another gave repeated black birds filled with cerise, blue fruit upon a background of waving white fronds. They formed in all bold figures, but they were particularly effective.
For Brocade, Parisian designers have been particularly successful. M. Gaby had made a design of blue fish swimming through green waters, with quiet colors. Of a different order were the ribbons of pastel shades of the firm of M. P. Calandier. The ribbons had small flowers, and some of them were both novel and very artistic in character. Henry Bertraud showed a fine panel with dark blue background and peacocks repeated. Each stood on a rose stem, the rose itself opening to the left. The effect was wonderful.
A pastel-shaded shawl of M. Almond et Joannon, a Lyons house, attracted favorable attention for the intricacy of the geometrical designs

the conservative tastes brought out by these silks. Sheer modernism was little in evidence. Occasionally a piece of silk would stand out from the others because of the shouting of its colors or the extraordinary confusion of its oblique designs, but this was most rare. One modern silk was quite interesting. It was from the "Société S. L. A. M. Paris." It was a crêpe de Chine shawl of a succession of radical designs of geometric precision and of all the colors of the rainbow. Each sunburst of colors was different from its neighbor, into which it melted. The effect was not as barbaric as it sounds, for the tones were kept modest.
While the nineteenth century produced incomparably quaint flowered silks, the twentieth century manufacturers have quite visibly progressed. More freedom, initiative, and inspiration are expressed today in French silks.

EUROPEAN INDUSTRY IS WON TO EFFICIENCY MOVEMENT

Germany Surpasses the United States in Blast Furnace Output—Italy Far to Fore, France, Great Britain and Russia Hasten to Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—A few years ago the scientific management of industry was regarded in Europe as a mysterious process, which might, like mass production, be suitable for the United States, but could not be grafted on the conservative methods of the old continent. But now there is hardly an industrialist in Europe who does not recognize the immense importance of adapting his business to the new ideas—known under the name of rationalization.

There is still an immense leeway to make up in Europe, but no one who studies the monthly bulletin of the International Management Institute of Geneva can be in any doubt that a revolution in industrial methods is gradually taking place there. The bulletin, published in English, French and German, surveys the whole field of European industry, and in country after country records the progress of rationalization.

Thus, in Great Britain recently at a public meeting of the representatives of the industry, the whole field of European industry, and in country after country records the progress of rationalization. A resolution was passed declaring that the energetic and progressive application of the methods of scientific management to every variety of industrial process constituted one of the most effective means of accelerating the economic and decreasing unemployment, and giving a higher standard of life to the workers.

Italy Makes Departments Efficient
In Italy, where the Fascist regime is keenly interested in the reorganization of industry, the greatest importance is attached to improving the efficiency of the workers. Hence the development of the study of the human factor in industry in the Italian Institute of Scientific Management in Rome, which has done excellent work under the energetic leadership of Prof. P. Mauro and M. G. Olivetti, the secretary-general of the Fascist Industrial Confederation. Instruction in scientific management is now given in the engineering and vocational schools of Italy, and is to be made compulsory in all technical schools and institutes.

The Italian Government, moreover, has decided to introduce the most modern methods of industrial organization into the civil and industrial services of the state. The effect of this is already noticeable in the greater efficiency of the Italian railway in postal administrations. Rationalization is also applied to banking and agriculture, and it is astonishing what can be done to save labor and eliminate waste in an industry established on such old-fashioned lines as Italian farming.

In France, scientific management in factory and workshop is regarded as the most important economic problem, and is beginning to interest the workers as a method by which their standard of living may be raised. But the French workers, like the British, require to be reassured as to the effect on unemployment of the introduction of improved machinery.
All through Europe, except in Germany, the worker is still obsessed with the idea that labor-saving machinery means decreased employment. It must also be remembered that the European worker is far more of an individualist in his attitude than the American worker, and takes less kindly to becoming a cog in the wheel of a highly organized industry.
But in Germany, where the necessity of reorganizing industry was first recognized after the war, the worker has begun to realize that the labor-saving machinery will ultimately prove to his advantage by reducing the cost of production, although it may temporarily displace some labor. The progress of rationalization has, therefore, been more remarkable in Germany than in any other European country. Excellent results have followed from its application to the iron industry, which by ruthless scrapping of out-of-date machinery and the centralization of its production has increased the output of raw steel and pig iron by nearly 65 per cent with an increase in labor of only 12.15 per cent. Indeed, in the most efficient works, the output has been increased by 100 per cent.

This crowning triumph for the methods of rationalization in Germany enabled the German blast furnace organization to outstrip the American production in 1926. The results have been achieved by the most minute attention to technical equipment, especially in the economic use of coal and the application of heat, and the saving of waste. Nor is this the end of the story, for the German experts are pressing ahead with new plans by which they hope still further to reduce the cost of production. Moreover, the Franco-German combination in the iron industry will, it is hoped, reduce the cost of iron ore.

Fund Promotes Rationalization
In all these matters the Geneva Institute of Scientific Management, which we owe to the Twentieth Century Fund, is rendering assistance by the collection and distribution of information, and by the careful study and analysis of the results of rationalization in Europe. Under the searchlight which the Geneva Institute throws on the problem, every country in Europe, including Russia—where rationalization is making considerable progress—is seen to be part of a great industrial system which can flourish only by the closest co-operation.

For this purpose tariffs must be lower, prohibitions and restrictions on trade must be abolished, and the purely national conception of industry must be abandoned. Scientific management and mass production can succeed only if these hindrances to trade are removed. This was the

ever made—in fact, large enough for a good-sized baby. The doors are sufficiently wide and high for nurse to pass in and out without stooping, and there is no stinting of room. On some ships like the big South American motorships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, these doll houses occupy about a quarter of the nursery and have a complete kitchenette replete with cooking utensils, real ovens, with doors that open, and glowing fires burning in the grate, thanks to a skillful illusion effected by the judicious employment of tinted electric light. Some of the French transatlantic liners have small theaters, where Punch and Judy shows, miniature theatrical performances and cinema exhibitions are given. Some of the junior officers are always ready to give their leisure to the organization of wonderful parties, in which the chefs and cooks are prevailed upon to play a noble part.

lesson which the economic conference taught, and the same warning was supplied by the recent conference for the abolition of trade restrictions.
As in the political, so in the industrial sphere, Europe must learn to unite. For there can be no effective rationalization of industry without international unity.

BIRD LAW REVISION ADVOCATED IN NATAL
Expert Asks Clearer Terms, and Longer Protected List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DURBAN, Natal—Quite recently several letters have been published in the South African newspapers supporting the appeal issued to the public by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a greater observance of the laws which protect wild birds from being destroyed.

H. W. Bell-Marley, one of South Africa's best authorities on South African wild birds and animal life, writing to a local paper on the subject of legal protection of birds, says in part:
"The law should make it easy for everyone to understand its terms. It must be admitted that a lamentable amount of ignorance exists today regarding the names of birds. Comparatively few people can tell one from another. Anyone who has studied the Wild Bird Protection Act must confess to being hopelessly at sea, especially over the appended schedule which bristles with ambiguities and errors. If we are to have a list, let it embrace every indigenous bird (game or otherwise) which is of importance."

Mr. Bell-Marley gives a list of protected and unprotected birds. Most of the latter he considers should be classed under the protection clauses, such as storks, cranes, babblers, robins, blarques and grass finches (which include the handsome Sakabula bird, a species killed by hundreds each year by natives for the sake of their long tail feathers); the colly or mouse-bird, a retiring thick and woodland species; all of which are on the list for extinction, even to the starlings, which are harmless and beautiful.

HEJAZ GIVES BETTER POSTAL FACILITIES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—On the whole, the post and telegraph service of the Hejaz is satisfactory. Up till recently, however, the facilities for the public were very limited. There was, for instance, no parcel post. Since the Hejaz has joined the Postal Union the parcel post has been introduced, at least theoretically, which does not imply that the local post offices are as yet equipped to handle parcels. Some time ago a European at Jidda had the experience that on inquiry the post office authorities agreed that indeed the Hejaz was now a member of the Union, but the personnel was not yet available to meet all the obligations this imposed, and could not as yet handle the parcel post.
It has been announced that as from Oct. 1 deferred telegrams and press cables will be accepted at Jidda for dispatch abroad. By this the public benefits considerably, as the charges for a cable from Jidda to any other part of the world are very heavy. This is due to the fact that the cable from Jidda to Port Sudan is government-owned and must be used to connect with the world's cable systems.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT RETAINED
PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP)—A bill to do away with capital punishment was defeated today by the close vote of 3 to 7 in the committee of criminal legislation of Parliament.

Landscape From a Poet's Dream



Dark Blue Birds Wheel Against Swirls of White Clouds, with Flecks of Pale Blue Sky Glimpsed Between. In This Silk Panel Executed by the Municipal School of Weaving of Lyons. The Designer Was Michel Dubost.

SOVIET STRIFE APPROACHES A DECISIVE STAGE

Expulsion of Opposition Members and Press Campaign Show New Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The Communist Party internal controversy, which has gone on with occasional periods of lull for the last two years, is now apparently entering on a decisive stage. There is every indication that the impending party congress in December will have as one of its chief problems the political annihilation of the Opposition.

The elimination of Leon Trotsky and Gregory Zinoviev from the Central Committee of the party, where they have sat for the last 10 years; the expulsion of whole groups of opposition members from the party ranks; the launching of a new huge press and pamphlet campaign against the Opposition, all tend to show that the party leadership has decided to substitute a firm policy of maintaining party discipline for its previous attitude of comparative toleration.

Trotsky and Zinoviev narrowly escaped being expelled from the Central Committee last August. They were only permitted to remain after they had signed an undertaking to refrain from what is known in Russia as "fractional activity," i. e., the organization of a special group within the party, opposed to the policies and methods of the Central Committee majority. But they did not keep this engagement. By the end of September the agents of the Central Committee had discovered a secret printing establishment, which was turning out the political program and other propagandist literature prepared by the Opposition. Finally it was shown that the Russian Opposition had developed a secret organization, with all the old Russian revolutionary accompaniments of secrecy, and password, and watchers, and subterranean methods of communication.

Second Party Blocked
The party leadership, interpreted all these developments not only as a breach of the engagements which Trotsky and Zinoviev had entered into, but also as a deliberate effort to create a second party, something which is absolutely inadmissible from the standpoint of the present-day Communist dictatorship. And on this basis it is now trying to destroy the Opposition as an organized entity and to give its individual members the alternative of stopping their subversive activities or leaving the party.

The Opposition has two main lines of defense. First, it claims that the régime of strict repression which exists within the party forces it to use irregular methods. Then it charges that the present party leadership has lost, or is tending to lose, its revolutionary character; that it fails to defend with sufficient energy the direct interests of the workers and poorer peasants, and is inclined to wink at the development of a new propertied class in the shape of the private traders in the cities and the richer peasants in the villages.

Party to Repudiate Opposition
The Central Committee majority repudiates this accusation with the greatest indignation; in fact, at the present moment it is safe to say that there is no one in the party who shares the views of the Opposition. As to the perennial question, whether newspapers should be purely objective in outlook, Herr Bernhardt was of opinion that it was asking the impossible to expect any newspaper to be truly objective. But at the same time the public has the right to ask whether any pressure has been exerted by certain external interests to get an editor to deviate from the point of view which his paper has objectively taken up, for the sake of any temporary material profits or advantages.

The Prussian Government had formerly looked most unfavorably upon any criticism leveled against its policy, and he related how many of the staff and other contributors to the Ullstein newspapers had often found themselves in prison for what they had written. But it was the spirit of honesty and enlightenment shown by these men which brought the freedom we enjoy today.

HOLLAND SHIPS MORE BUTTER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—While the consumption of margarine in Holland is steadily increasing, the consumption of butter, after having declined, is again augmenting a little, as shown by the figures recently published by the Central Statistical Bureau. The production of butter is, however, making great progress, and the amount exported increases every year.

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT TURNS TO TREE CULTURE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KINGSTON, Jam.—Both afforestation and irrigation are receiving the attention of the Government. The

island yields many beautiful woods adapted to furniture making and cabinet work. This includes satin wood, mahoe and yacca, but their growth is irregular and wild—often in dense woodland or rocky scrub, and as they are cut down they are not replaced. Further, they are often damaged or utterly destroyed by tenants who rent mountain land for cultivation purposes.

As for irrigation, the island has plenty of streams, both above and underground, but it is so hilly that the level interspaces suitable for irrigation are few, far between and of small area. They are chiefly the Leeward Plain (around Kingston and Spanish Town), already irrigated; St. Thomas (part of St. Catherine), Vere and Westmoreland. For irrigation in Jamaica pumping will be almost generally necessary. The great reservoir above Kingston, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, will not only give the city a full supply for domestic use, but allow of irrigation for market gardening.

GERMAN EDITOR LAUDS AUSTRIA
Georg Bernhardt Calls Vienna the Journalistic Tutor of Berlin

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VIENNA—An interesting lecture was given at the last meeting of the Austrian Political Society by Georg Bernhardt, editor-in-chief of the Berliner Vossische Zeitung, in which he dealt most informatively with the development of the German press, particularly in the last quarter of the century. Dr. Wladimir Beck, an ex-Premier, was in the chair, while Count Lerchenfeld, German Ambassador in Vienna, and many other important figures in the diplomatic and political world were among the audience.

After giving a survey of the rise and subsequent history of the famous German publishing house of Ullstein which has been established just 50 years and which owes, in addition to the Berliner Vossische Zeitung and the Lokalanzeiger and other papers, a large publishing house, Herr Bernhardt spoke of the development of the modern German press in general. It was to Austria that he gave the greatest credit for what Germany and particularly Berlin, had been able to accomplish in the newspaper world during the last half century. Vienna was really the journalistic tutor of Berlin, for at a time when modern newspapers were hardly known in Berlin, it was journalists from Vienna who introduced the new idea.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Discussions of present problems in Czechoslovakia, particularly land reform and the revision of peace treaties, were recently set in motion by President Masaryk. "After our Revolution," he said, "our land reform act is the greatest accomplishment attained by this Republic, the crowning act and logical outcome of the Revolution. When the opponents of land reform," he continued, "appeal to the sanctity of private property, they forget that through this act instead of there being 100 great landowners, there are now over 500,000 private owners. It is the greatest social act of the new age and by it a service has been rendered to Central Europe and Czechoslovakia's position consolidated."

President Masaryk, discussing changes resulting from the war, reiterated the necessity of treating Germany as a new and strong nation, not as a defeated one.
On the important question of the revision of peace treaties, President Masaryk acknowledged the imperfections of the peace treaties in detail, but declared that the post-war settlement of Europe was more just than the pre-war settlement. He saw a danger in altering the peace treaties, lest it should result in insecurity and anarchy, but felt that an agreement could be reached even on the most difficult problems by well-intentioned men, as may be seen from the work done by the League of Nations.

President Masaryk's pronouncement, coming so soon after Mr. Lloyd George's speech on treaty revision and the Paléologue affair, reveals the President's opinion on the Czech-Hungarian frontier question, showing that direct negotiations with Prague and Budapest could be the only basis of settlement. Hungarian comment on this proposal is awaited with interest in Central Europe.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT CAIRO BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—At a recent meeting of the college faculty of the American University at Cairo, the official name of the college was made to read as "The American College of Arts and Sciences of the American University at Cairo." Included in the college curriculum are courses in college, preparatory and government work.
This year is the last time the university will use a tent for its commencement exercises. In June, 1928, the new \$2,120,000 auditorium will be completed and the exercises held there. The auditorium will seat 1200 persons and will be equipped in the most modern ways. Besides the hall, the building will have 12 classrooms, offices and exhibition rooms.

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EDUCATIONAL

Music in the Home May Range Widely in Variety and Interest

THE relation between music and home is a close one, and music is an essential of home life is a logical consideration. Lullabies mark the first stages of the child's musical interest, soon followed by the Mother Goose rhymes with musical settings which he may learn almost as soon as he learns to talk. Shortly afterward, from about three to five, come the rhythmic games, animal plays and elementary orchestral work, all of which are valuable both in themselves and as a preparation for kindergarten. Countless hours have been made enjoyable for one group of little ones, who became successively bears, windmills, elephants or Jack-in-boxes as the music guided their actions.

The form of music which I dignify by the name of orchestral work calls for drums, tin covers and pans, potato mashers, big spoons, tambourines, tooting horns, triangles, pieces of sandpaper—anything that can imitate rhythm and make a noise. Equipped with these instruments the children follow the beat of any strongly rhythmic piece played on the piano or phonograph. If the piano is being played it is well to vary the rhythm often and suddenly and to watch the surprising accuracy of the children as they instantly carry out the changed beat.

After this stage the child is ready for family singing. Singing is the staple of music in the home because it is the freest and most spontaneous of all forms of musical expression. It also presents less technical difficulties for the child than learning some instrument, and parents are almost always able to sing even if they do not play. A practical library of vocal music for the home includes a good collection of folk songs of all nations, a hymn book of one's church, a collection of college songs including the old favorites, and one or two collections of the charming modern songs for children. While the new things written especially for children are often lovely, first importance must be given to the old established home songs which cannot make their impression too early on the child's consciousness. These are fundamental in the vocal knowledge of the child and form an early part of his musical background. As the accompaniments to these songs are simple it is rare to find a household where there is not someone who can play for the singing.

Part singing should be encouraged as soon as possible. As the part singing develops the scores of a few well-known light operas and grand operas are good things to acquire: the Gilbert and Sullivan works, notably "Pinafore" and "The Mikado," De Koven's "Robin Hood," Victor Herbert's "The Red Mill," "Chimes of Normandy" and "Il Trovatore."

The Piano as the Focus

Turning from song to the piano as an element of a musical home, we find the piano the focus of all musical activities of the household. Some knowledge of the piano should underlie all other branches of music, instrumental or vocal.

Shall the musical mother assume the piano teaching of her own child? As a rule it is better not, for two reasons—newer and better methods of child instruction are constantly coming into use and also teaching one's own child is a different proposition from teaching someone else's. It would seem the best plan when possible is to get a good teacher for the young student and to let the mother be the musical or unmusical, supplement the teacher's work by attending lessons and supervising the child's practice. Supervised practice, in the early stages at least, is a necessity to progress. The child should further be shown in every way that piano work is not isolated or meaningless but useful and necessary to the musical atmosphere of the home. Offering to play duets with him as a reward for a good practice is a helpful plan. The child should be encouraged more even though the duets be of the simplest. Encouraging him to play the accompaniments for the family singing gives him a sense of the place and importance of his piano work and stimulates him to practice.

It is a good plan when there is more than one child in the home to take up the study of different instruments—the violin, the cello, the flute, the cornet, and even the humble saxophone, mandolin, banjo and ukulele. As soon as possible the other instruments might accompany the piano in the family singing, and later they should do as much concerted work together as they can. This may be done as a family group or with the addition of friends. Crude as the results may be aesthetically, they are of great importance educationally and generate real inspiration in the young performers.

To recommend interpretative dancing as a branch of music that fits in the home may seem rather peculiar but it is practical. Of course, the interpretation is rather amusing but it sets free one of the primitive qualities of man—the bodily, rhythmic expression of music. Mother, who do not play could put a classical or semiclassical record on the phonograph, those who do play could get out their Chopin waltzes, their Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," their books of MacDowell and let the children express through individualized dancing their understanding of the emotional content of the music. This can be done with or without the aid of a piece of cheesecloth and an artificial flower, but the dressing up adds to the realism. One is surprised by the natural grace of motion and pose and by the originality of interpretation evoked. Both boys and girls enjoy this until a comparatively advanced age.

Further to supplement the musical interest in the home, music history and discriminating doses is delightful and interesting: a music magazine gives added impetus and other books, such as biographies and memoirs of musicians plant their seeds of aspiration in the child's thought. Informal gatherings of family and friends can

be held where different phases of music could be taken up, discussed and illustrated—the story of a certain musical form, music of a certain composer or of a chosen country.

How much music shall I take my child to hear? To take the child to a reasonable number of concerts is advisable, but one should be sure that the music is well prepared for and well digested, and that the child is neither overworked nor underfed musically.

Regular Time for Its Enjoyment

In music, as in all other forms of family activity, it is almost necessary to have a regular time for its performance as a household. The times directly after dinner in the evening and late on Sunday afternoons are found to be practical in some homes. Little neighborhood music clubs are valuable. Whenever the children have a party, group singing might be made a part of the program and whenever there is a Sunday evening gathering a few well-known hymns might be a part of the proceedings. Appreciation of music should be cultivated by calling the child's attention early and late to what is being played or sung in the home, with a simple analysis of the composition's mood, meaning, and method of expression. A free expression of music at home goes a long way toward destroying self-consciousness in all parts of child life.

Music, aside from its necessity as an educational and cultural agent, is a great aid in solving the problems of present-day young people, for active participation in music provides an outlet for emotions which, unless taken care of through wise channels, run into unworthy and dangerous ones.

It is a truism to say that music is the universal language, but how often this fact is repressed upon us! An understanding of this language on the part of our young people is a step toward the true brotherhood of man. For example, there came to our house one day a plumber, a young foreigner, to fix something down cellar. Soon there flowed up, along with the hammer taps, a song crude, deep and strange. Instead of meeting this with amusement or silent ridicule I realized that in foreign lands the workmen sing, individually or collectively, at their work and that what I was hearing was a

lovely and spontaneous expression which could well be imitated by American workmen. Thus music had brought our thought nearer to that of the young foreigner and an unconscious step in world brotherhood had been accomplished.

Good English can be taught at school unceasingly, but if it is not practiced at home the teacher's efforts fail. Similarly the language of music can be applied from the outside, but if it is not spoken at home it may never become a vital part of the child's experience.

The Question Is—

WHAT is your opinion of the mooted bringing in of the prohibition issue as a factor in the choice of a President?

Do you think it wise that the repeal of an article of the Constitution should be made the shuttlecock of political parties on the election hustings?

Give your reasons for being in favor or otherwise of a referendum being taken on the Eighteenth Amendment.

Twelve or more copies of the Friday issue of The Christian Science Monitor, which carries the weekly question box, may be ordered for clubs, schools, and other discussion groups—sent to one address at the rate of three cents a copy.

School Lunches on Extensive Scale

Houston, Tex. Special Correspondence

FEEDING 40,000 children is the formidable job facing the Houston school system, this year. Two years ago the Houston school system, formerly operated by the parent-teacher associations. Last year the number was increased to 47. This year 62 Houston schools opened with cafeterias. Only one large school, the Booker T. Washington Negro school and very small rural schools will be without cafeterias. A food purveying stand will be maintained at the Negro school, under the supervision of the cafeteria director, and a lunch room can be established.

The school board has followed the policy of taking over the lunch rooms at the request of the parent-teacher associations, as it has been concluded that the lunch rooms can be managed more efficiently, economically, and satisfactorily than by individual groups. The plan to use the simplest of foods, last year decreased the consumption of candy one-third in proportion to the number served, while the use of fresh vegetables increased one-half, and the sale of whole-wheat bread raised from nothing flat to about one-fifth of the bread used. This was accomplished by putting these things before the children in an attractive way and by encouraging them to select a balanced lunch. The only restriction is that a parent may not confine his entire lunch to sweets. The first 10 cents of a child's lunch must go for substantial food. No portion of food in the lunch room costs more than 5 cents. Milk is served in individual bottles.

An innovation this year will be the breakfast service. Children who come to school without breakfast may be served with a bowl of hot cereal and milk or fruit before class time. Only oranges, apples, milk and ice cream will be sold at recess, and it is hoped later to eliminate eating at recess time.

Due to the financial success last year, a better salary will be paid cafeteria managers and attendants this season. In the 47 lunch rooms operated last year the increase in salary will be from \$3500 to \$4000 more during the 1927-8 session. Some idea of the quantity of foods served in the 62 lunch rooms this year may be gained from the statistics on the 47 operated last year: namely, 37,906 loaves of bread and 69,580 buns; 551,731 half pints of milk; 926,950 individual servings of ice cream; 7243 pounds of butter; 122,950 pounds of fresh produce; 56,934 pounds of fresh meat and 34,950

pounds of cured meat and proportionate amounts of staple groceries. Bids are advertised and the low bids submitted to the school board for approval. Menus are made out two weeks in advance and supplies delivered to the individual schools. All moneys left over from last year have been used to purchase equipment, with a view of bringing all cafeterias up to the standard of the better ones, and although 13 out of the 47 cafeterias operated last year failed of self-support, the system on the whole is self-supporting and will continue to be so, according to H. L. Mills, business manager of the schools.

On Choosing Books for Our Children

Because books express thoughts and ideas, and thoughts and ideas make up the sum total of living, the choice of books, especially those to be placed in the hands of our children, is of great importance.

The need of supervising a child's reading is certainly not a new one, but that the need is greater today than ever before results from the vast quantity of printed material that is being turned out. The time to begin the forming of a taste for good literature in a child is long before the child has learned to read for himself. Here is where the illustrated picture book has its place, for it is usually through pictures that the baby gains his first impressions of color and beauty. It is through the pictures he sees and the stories he hears that he receives many of his first impressions. Inexpensive and delightful illustrated picture books are to be had if the

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MRS. MAUDE B. CLARKE, Principal

The Junior College

Fayetteville, Ark.

Special Correspondence

R. VIRGIL L. JONES, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at University of Arkansas, in a statement giving reasons for the development of the junior college in America, sounds warnings to over-ambitious communities whose resources are not sufficient for maintaining a junior college.

Dr. Jones gives the following reasons for the development of the junior college:

1. The desire to democratize education, to give every boy or girl with natural ability the opportunity to enjoy whatever good there may be in higher education.

2. The desire of parents to watch over their children for a time beyond the high school age.

3. The desire to provide a pre-vocational course for those who do not propose to get a college degree.

Dean Jones states, "But there are certain disadvantages of the junior college that cannot be overlooked. It must be assumed that the junior college will actually give the student the equivalent of the first two years of college work; otherwise, the student will be left under the impression that he has something that he does not have."

"It is evident that no community that is struggling with problems of finance should undertake the operation of a junior college. Small communities, in general, should not at this juncture rush into the junior college."

Despite the fact that the junior college idea is not new, that branch of

learning is still in the experimental stage, Dean Jones cites. On the basis of the information available on the junior college, he says:

"Most of the junior colleges are too small for effective work. A high school that graduates not more than 100 students annually should not establish a junior college."

"There are greater difficulties in maintaining the standards of the faculty in a public junior college than in a college or university. Investigations have shown that the tenure of positions in the public junior colleges is considerably shorter than in the college or university. Only by continuity of the faculty can any college hope to develop the peculiar spirit that has in the past been associated with the best of the liberal colleges."

"Outside of training in education, the training in the smaller junior colleges will be restricted to a few subjects."

"The increase in the cost of operation is likely to be steady, whether the colleges increase in size or not. A higher standard of salaries than that now current will be needed to improve the tenure of position by good teachers."

"All these are words of caution. I see no danger to the colleges and universities in the junior colleges. Certainly, the type of junior college that has flourished in the South, the private and denominational college, is a vast improvement over the bogus four-year college that all too frequently preceded it."

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Household Arts and Decoration

Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home.

WOMEN'S clubs the world over are varied in aim and versatile in accomplishment. Mrs. E. S. Pugh, district manager of the fifth district in the Alabama Federation of Clubs, has given a good cross-section view of all clubs in the report of her district. She says:

The clubs of the fifth district are so varied and versatile, with such a wide range of endeavor and achievement it is a real problem to select the best things to report. All have wrought well, some have excelled others, while a few seem to have led all the rest. An interesting panorama it would be if it were possible to pass in review the 60-odd clubs of the district as they have worked out their conception of a woman's club. There would be the large clubs, those with far-reaching contacts and wide vision, operating through various departments, touching here and there the great currents of thought and stepping into the rushing maelstrom of daily events as it flows through channels now deep, now shallow. Here the IMPROVERS club with its select membership who lunch with its sister membership with Plato, then plunge into the high heaven's domain and weave them into a coronet for Soerates. Come tripping by the "composers" type—light study, heavy trimmings of social activities and here and there a touch of production. Now here is a variety that invites attention—Creative Crafts stamps this as clever and different. They grow seedlings, warblers and real song birds in the old home nest, and in the course of time come evolution into writers of genuine fame.

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 \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50, \$110.50, 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The Reader

EVERY reader of the Monitor has a "purchasing power" which is inexorably expending itself daily. ¶ Certain fixed wants are being supplied; clothes, travel, food, houses, instruction, entertainment, are being purchased and all the ramifications of a busy life lead Monitor readers into all kinds of legitimate business places each day. ¶ This "purchasing power" possesses the ability to reward the honest, conscientious merchant who is trying to carry on business on high lines. ¶ It has great economic power when intelligently and thoughtfully directed. ¶ The total "purchasing power" of Monitor readers is immense. ¶ It will, if directed to, those advertisers whose standards are high, so richly reward them that they will be quick to recognize the value of Monitor publicity, and want more of it. ¶ Thus the Monitor becomes of distinct service to its readers, in that it introduces them and their high-class wants to the advertisers of equally high-class ability to supply these wants.

Co-operation of the right type is beneficial to buyer and seller. With the "purchasing power" expended daily by Monitor readers directed and made known to the Monitor's advertisers (price, quality and other considerations being equal) the desires of both parties for Clean Journalism and Clean Business will be realized.

Whenever you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you

The Advertiser

THE advertiser recognizes the unquestioned high character of the readers of the Monitor. ¶ He keys his business to a high pitch of service and satisfaction in order to make it worthy. ¶ He takes space in the Monitor to invite its readers to examine his offerings, quite certain in his thought that he is placing before them merchandise or service which is distinctly worth while. ¶ He realizes that in the Monitor he is asked to compete only with honest, legitimate business firms. ¶ He knows his announcement will not appear on a page with those of objectionable, illegitimate businesses. ¶ He knows that could the policy of the Monitor be applied to all forms of publicity, it would be difficult for any dishonest or criminal business to secure advertising. ¶ Therefore the advertiser, as well as the reader, is interested in upbuilding the clean newspapers. ¶ The aims of both being the same, the reader and the advertiser should know one another and the Monitor is the mutual friend to bring them together.

were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising must include the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation concerning an advertisement, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.

In the following cities Information Bureaus are maintained, to answer questions concerning Monitor Advertisements:

NEW-YORK
270 Madison Ave., Suite 1801
Caledonia 2706

BUFFALO
711 Walbridge Building
Seneca 5124

LONDON, ENGLAND
2 Adelphi Terrace
Gerrard 5422

PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Gutenberg 42.71

BOSTON
"Advertising Records"
The Christian Science Monitor
Back Bay 4330

CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg.
Wabash 7182

CINCINNATI
802 Atlas Bank Building
Main 5440

CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Building
Cherry 7699

COLUMBUS, OHIO
85 No. High Street, Suite 539
Adams 5844

DALLAS
336½ West Eighth Street
Telephone 9-8379

DETROIT
442 Book Building
Cadillac 5035

HOUSTON, TEXAS
Main St. and Jefferson Ave.
Fairfax 3023

KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Building
Victor 3702 or 3703
For National Advertisers
Call Victor 5635

LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Building
Trinity 2004

MILWAUKEE
7144 Plankinton Bldg.
123 Wisconsin Avenue
Broadway 8748

MINNEAPOLIS
810 Security Building
Main 1498

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
701 Perry Building
Oakland 5711

OMAHA
924 First National Bank Bldg.
Jackson 3887

PHILADELPHIA
802 Fox Building
Rittenhouse 9186

PORTLAND, OREGON
1116 Spalding Building
Broadway 2240

SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market Street
Sutter 7240

SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building
Main 3904

ST. LOUIS
1793 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Chestnut 5173

ST. PAUL
431 Endicott Building
Cedar 1369; Garfield 3240

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lo! the Poor White Man

A Review by LEWIS REX MILLER

The White Man's Dilemma: A Study of the Age of Imperialism, by Nathaniel Peffer. New York: The John Day Company. 425 pp.

THE white man stands at the parting of the ways. He must decide, and decide now, whether he is to continue his practice of making all other peoples subject to his decrees, or whether he is to abandon his imperialistic attitude, and withdraw from his far-flung outposts of trade. If he is to press on, even if he is only to hold his own, the cost will be heavy, and increasingly heavier. If he is to give up the fight, the immediate cost will be heavy, but there will be no "upkeep." Is the game worth the candle?

We suspect what Mr. Peffer's answer to this question will be when we read the introductory note about the author that "the found Honolulu beautiful but progressive and addicted to modern improvements, so in April, 1915, he left for Shanghai." Our suspicions are confirmed when we read in the preface: "A recent writer has said that if it were not for imperialism, Mr. Man-in-the-Street would have to go without automobiles because the price of tires and of gasoline would be prohibitive. If that were all, there would be small cause for a book or for lamentations. Obviously, it is not only imperialism, but the industrialism which gave rise to it, which Mr. Peffer intends to attack.

Style. The attack, we are told, is not to be on grounds of morality. "The moral aspects of imperialism will be ignored in this book. Whether it is right or wrong will be taken as a question apart and extraneous to the issue." Yet the author finds it impossible to abide by this decision. Throughout the 16 chapters, it is only too apparent that he considers the imperialistic program not only unwise, but morally indefensible. Mr. Peffer's style is racy, his expressions are pungent, and he draws upon a wide range of information acquired in the course of a journalistic career in both the Near East and the Far East. He is both clever

and witty, but he is also sarcastic, and at times facetious. He is exceedingly critical of things as they are, and his criticism is not tempered by sympathy. He scoffs at many things, including the practices of Christian nations as contrasted with the teaching of Christianity.

The story of European and American expansion as Mr. Peffer tells it is not pleasant reading for the white man. His account of foreigners' contacts with China is nationalistic point of view. The story of the partition of Africa and the acquisition of parts of Asia by the Western powers is so sarcastic as to be almost flippant. This all prepares the reader to accept the author's condemnation of the social discriminations which the white man,

says Mr. Peffer. "We could have excused superficialism, even insisted that we be allowed to exercise it, but with recognition of equality as nations and individuals, while acknowledging disparity in technical proficiency and social efficiency. We could have gone in slowly, seeking first to understand the people . . . and erecting a new scaffolding without displacing the foundations. We could have taken them into partnership and then proceeded to extract their riches. . . . Also, the 'we' would not have been rival British, French and German, but an international pooling of efforts and interests with a pro rata division of raw materials, markets and profits." But now the time for this is past. There is no longer any possibility of compromise. "The question now is not whether we should be more generous, but whether or not we have to do under compulsion that which we distantly considered doing out of magnanimity."



NATHANIEL PEFFER

especially the Anglo-Saxon, always makes when living among other races. There are good reasons for some of these discriminations, though they may not appear convincing to Mr. Peffer.

The Economic Motive. In examining the cause of imperialism, Mr. Peffer finds the economic motive by far the most important. It is in his view the need for markets and for raw materials, and the tendency of accumulated capital to find new outlets, which have led the white race to overrun the world. Overpopulation has had little to do with this movement. Military strategy has played some part in it, as has also a somewhat artificial concept of national honor, but more important than either of these has been the humanitarian motive, the eagerness to assume what is called, rightly or wrongly, "the white man's burden."

The white man's hold on subject nationalities has now been seriously weakened by the spread of his own ideas, and his apparent failure to govern even himself, says the author. It was but natural that the theories of nationalism and democracy which played so important a rôle in the West for a century should at last penetrate the East, and to the extent that they have done so, the white man's hold has been weakened. Then came the World War, and his prestige almost vanished. The East has grown steadily more critical of the West.

There was a time when wisdom, justice and moderation on the part of the white might have led to permanent amity between East and West.

With a Broken Propeller

Under Sail in the Frozen North, by Commander F. A. Worsley, with a preface by Grettir Algarsson. Philadelphia: David McKay Company. 240 pp.

IT APPEARS more than likely that the first ship to adventure under sail to the Franz Josef Archipelago will be also the last. The voyage described in "Under Sail in the Frozen North" bids fair therefore to remain a unique experience, this quality being imparted by mischance which, as Grettir Algarsson comments in the preface, Commander Worsley perhaps did not altogether regret. "There have been many books" written on Polar Exploration," says Mr. Algarsson, "but of all that I have read, I cannot remember one like this. . . . so obviously written by a sailor in love with his ship. Reading through Worsley's manuscript, again and again one is struck by his love of the work. The contempt in which he holds the steamship, the sailors and his secret joy when the propeller went, all show where lies the wind."

In other words, it was not the intention of the expedition—known officially as the British Arctic Expedition 1925—to depend wholly on sails. The island, as the brigantine had been named, carried an engine and expected to use it. But the island had hardly entered the ice pack when the propeller was broken, and her progress thereafter depended on sails and seamanship. "Suddenly out of the mist ahead," writes Commander Worsley, "noting an episode of this Arctic voyaging, we sighted a seething, roaring mass of very heavy pack ice and growlers driving fast before the gale. A hard squall was whipping the sea into foam, so we could not keep away around the end of the drifting ice. There was nothing for it but to run into the heaving chaos, in the hope of somehow working on into the calm water that we could just make out through the haze of the gale. To ease the blow I ordered the mainsail to be lowered. The inner jib hauled down, and the helmsman to luff. We then adopted true bullying tactics—refusing battle to deep blue masses and solid floes, we bore down onto the weakest, most inoffensive little floe we could find. He was surrounded with a mob of stiff-necked pieces and brash broken off the other floes. We truck and split him across. Using him as a fender with a blanket of brash eased the impact, but even so we fell alongside a growler with a tremendous shock. We were amongst the wildly heaving, plunging masses, receiving blow after blow as we

worked our way, backing and filling, through the uproar."

In January, 1925, Grettir Algarsson was planning to attempt an airplane flight from Spitzbergen to the Pole, and sought the aid of Commander Worsley. A dual expedition was agreed upon, the explorer to try for the Pole and the seaman, with help of volunteer specialists, to study the region between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. This plan did not come off, and how it failed is an interesting story illustrative of the difficulties that so often beset ex-

Mild and Mellow

Tobacco Papers, by Frank Swinnerton. New York: George H. Doran Company. 124 pp.

MR. SWINNERTON has a winning way with him. The defects of his qualities are often apparent in his essays. He has no conspicuous wit, nor special lightness of touch, nor illustrative allusive grace; he is, indeed, somewhat slow-moving and heavy-handed, and these are not characteristics which one associates with a successful essayist. The title of his book is taken from the old rural cottage where he lives serenely, having won, as he tells us, after years of poverty, a competence, secure in his sense of ripe literary talent, though not, as he modestly admits, literary genius, with the comfortable assurance of a loyal body of readers who like what he writes and express that liking in a practical way which furnishes him with his income. The reviewer would not indulge in these personalities had not Mr. Swinnerton revealed them and many more in his concluding essay on "What I Demand of Life."

That essay is a very engaging one, full of gentle tolerance and of the wisdom born of long experience. It is this benign tolerance that more than atones for the faults intimated above. Mr. Swinnerton never says anything startlingly original or impressively profound; but when we have permitted his observations to sink into our own thought we find that they set up responses there. He is an extraordinarily patient, accurate and impartial observer and recorder of the human scene. His aim

plotters planning Arctic work. What actually came about was the expedition here chronicled, which added materially to knowledge of the coast of Spitzbergen, proved the existence of a great submarine plain and corrected variations of the compass between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land.

These practical results are detailed in an appendix of some 60 or 70 pages. But it is not one may suspect, for sheer love of zoology, geology and hydrography that most readers will read Commander Worsley's book. Rather will it be for the day by day and night by night adventure of this sailing ship in the Arctic, and for association with the men who sailed her.

A Good Lawyer

Law, Life and Letters, by the Earl of Birkenhead. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Two volumes. 42s. net. New York: Doran. \$10.

IN THE recent history of English law and politics the "F. E. Smith" (still not quite buried under the more magnificent title of the Earl of Birkenhead) who had to fight pretty nearly every inch of his own way to eminence makes an arresting figure. And it is fairly clear from these volumes that the old abilities and ambition would even now seek to achieve fresh triumphs in new spheres of influence. Besides being a lawyer and politician, Lord Birkenhead would like to teach fame and prosperity as a writer—indeed, considers that he has already qualified for these additional laurels, for he tells us that he would never have accepted the position of Lord Chancellor under the last coalition Government "if I had not confidently believed that I had in my pen an instrument which would considerably supplement an income so much declined." Elsewhere he dwells on the increasing importance of the "publicist" who can "write well, inspire, educate, per-

have been written by Lord Birkenhead, who was once Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom and before that a bonny fighter in the courts and the House of Commons. Shed that recommendation and you shed pretty well everything of distinction; and one would say that if Lord Birkenhead wishes to succeed as a publicist he will have to go on succeeding as a politician, for otherwise he will be lost in the industrious crowd of leader-writers who know even better than he does how to make a very little thought cover a very large amount of paper.

Among the most delightful of the smaller gift books for quite small children are "The Happy Hour Books" issued by Macmillan. A tiny volume each is devoted to "Wee Willie Winkie," "Humpty-Dumpty," "Three Little Pigs," "Three Billy Goats," "Little Black Sambo," "Chicken Little," "Hansel and Gretel," "The Ugly Duckling," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "The Bremen Band," "The Steadfast Tin Soldier" and "The Pied Piper." The type is large and the illustrations, by Frank Doblas, are colorful and imaginative.

Irving Crump's latest book of vocalized adventure is "The Boys' Book of Airmen," which tells the stories of recent air exploits, beginning with Lindbergh's. There is an introduction by Commander Richard E. Byrd. Dodd, Mead are the publishers.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish in January the American edition of André Maurois' "Disraeli." The English edition was reviewed in these columns Nov. 16.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN—The Philatelic Society of Natal is busy organizing an International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Durban from July 2 to 12, 1928. It has successfully enlisted the co-operation of all the other philatelic societies in South Africa and from a local point of view the success of the exhibition seems to be assured. It is hoped, however, to make it in every sense international and in this direction a great measure of success has already been achieved, many overseas philatelists having indicated their desire to support the exhibition, while even at this early date many interesting exhibits have been promised. Among these may be mentioned a collection of stamps of the Confederate States of America and another of Chinese treaty ports, both from prominent collectors in the United States. From India there will come a specialized collection of the half anna 1854-55. This fills three loose-leaf volumes. Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., the well-known stamp printers, have promised an exhibit of their work. They are the printers of the present pictorial stamps of the Union. Another interesting exhibit will be a collection of postage stamps showing the gradual defacement of the German mark. It begins with the ordinary pre-war issues and carries the history of the mark to the enormous value of 340,000,000 marks!

South African stamps will be well represented, as nearly all of the many famous collections of these attractive stamps will be on view. The Postal and Telegraphs Department will run a special post office in connection with the exhibition and matter mailed there will carry a special canceling stamp. In addition

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ELIA O'HARA, Des. Mgr.

the department will display many items of philatelic interest. It is hoped to secure the services of several men of international reputation as judges and so far Fred J. Melville has consented to come, while Robson Lowe is acting as the society's representative in Great Britain. Gold and silver plaques are being awarded for the best exhibits in each class. The society has secured the active co-operation of the Durban Philatelic Association and everything seems to indicate that the exhibition will prove an unequalled success.

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200 ROOMS 200 BATHS

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Situated near the Capitol and the Union Station

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These 300 Rooms with Baths—100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4

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Within easy access of the social life and business activities of the city. Select American Plan Dining Room open through the year. Rooms single and en suite for any length of stay.

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Unusual Features—No. 4 Family Home

An Vendome with its homelike atmosphere appeals as a winter or year-round residence. Rooming makes it a home for those who are in the city. The family group, transient guests or women traveling alone find a hospitable welcome at The Vendome. A few minutes distant from Christian Science Church.

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Well known and liked for its quiet homelike atmosphere and the excellence of its service. All rooms have private bath and are comfortably and adequately furnished. The Savoy has many two and three room suites moderately priced and well suited to families.

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Special Weekly Rates

Excellent New England Cafe

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A distinctive home for a short visit or permanent residence.

Excellent Cuisine

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Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park. Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

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This up-to-date hotel provides a real home for visitors to Boston. Each comfortable room has private bath and outside exposure. Rates are very moderate, facilities complete, and service flawless. Accessible to all parts of Boston and suburbs. Ample parking space makes it especially convenient for automobilists.

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Single Room \$2.50 to \$4.00
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Homelike, comfortable and convenient. Rates, Single, \$2.50 and \$3.00; Double, \$4.25. Every room with bath.

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Reputed Cuisine Excellent Service

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The best of the kind connected.

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Homelike and comfortable for a long or short stay. Well worth a visit for its historical and literary associations.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Quiet Apartments, Beautifully Situated

Near the Heart of the City, Single Rooms with or without Private Bath.

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CHICAGOA DISTINCTIVE residential and transient hotel, five minutes north of the loop, in a neighborhood of quiet refinement. All rooms with private bath.
Rates \$4.50 per day up
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CHICAGOModerately priced, conveniently located, modern hotel. Ten minutes walk to Loop Center.
Rooms \$2.00 to \$3.50 with bath.
SPECIAL LOW RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS

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European. Fireproof. One of Chicago's most comfortable residential and transient hotels. Ten minutes walk to shops and theaters.
Room and bath \$3.00 per day

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Visitors are cordially welcomed at these offices, where information may be had concerning European hotels, transportation lines, resorts, tourist agencies, shops and schools which are advertised in the Monitor.

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Cafe in Connection
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Boston (via Baltimore) to Jacksonville and

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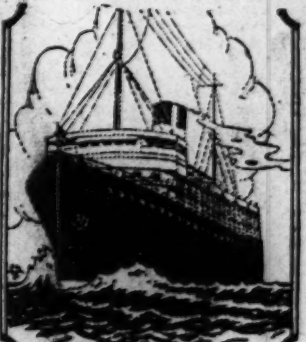
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Mild, equable temperature; neither too hot, nor too cold. A land of history and romance. Beautiful foliage; inspiring water views. Outdoor sports under perfect conditions. Modern, new hotels; also apartments and cottages. Ask for free illustrated descriptive Gulf Coast folder. The Pan-American deluxe all-Pullman train leaves Cincinnati daily at 10:20 A. M., reaching Gulf Coast points early next morning. Other through service daily from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, New York, Boston, etc.

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CALIFORNIA—Midwinter tour, escorted,

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San Diego, all California by motor, Grand

MOVEMENT OF STOCK PRICES NOT UNIFORM

Considerable irregularity Is Noted—Motor Issues Are Active

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Resumption of the upward price movement in today's stock market was again attended with considerable irregularity. Powerful financial pools were again active in a wide assortment of public utility, merchandising, chemical, motor and shipping issues, early gains running from 1 to 3 points.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Resumption of the upward price movement in today's stock market was again attended with considerable irregularity. Powerful financial pools were again active in a wide assortment of public utility, merchandising, chemical, motor and shipping issues, early gains running from 1 to 3 points.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Call loans—renewal rate 1/2% 3/4% Commercial paper 1/4% 1/2% Customers' loans 1/4% 1/2% Federal Reserve Bank 1/4% 1/2% Time money 1/4% 1/2% Sixty-day days 1/4% 1/2% Four to six months 1/4% 1/2%

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, etc. Includes sections for Closing Prices, Money Market, and various stock categories like Automobiles, Chemicals, etc.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET: Stocks: Firm: Northern Pacific at par; highest in nine years. Bonds: Steady; St. Paul issues active and strong.

BOSTON STOCKS

Table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, etc. Includes sections for Boston Stocks, Money Market, and various stock categories like Automobiles, Chemicals, etc.

International Paper Company

Notice of Redemption: To Holders of International Paper Company 6% Convertible Gold Debentures, dated October 1, 1926, due October 1, 1931.

International Paper Company

By OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice President and Treasurer

Dated, October 1, 1927.

Table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, etc. Includes sections for National Dairy Products, Whitney & Elwell, and various stock categories like Automobiles, Chemicals, etc.

Income

Payable Quarterly: Full-paid certificate, \$100.00, dated Oct. 1, 1926, for \$100.00, interest at 5% per annum.

Highland Trust Co.

Davis Square, Branch: Union St. Building, Boston.

Insurance Stocks

Specific Information on Request: W. R. BULL & CO.

W. R. BULL & CO.

Telephone: 8000, 8001, 8002, 8003, 8004, 8005, 8006, 8007, 8008, 8009, 8010.

FLUORINE RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Southern Pacific placed tentative orders for 10,000 tons of rails.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Two sales of New York Stock Exchange seats have been arranged for at \$200,000 each.

AMERICAN ICE CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—American Ice Co. reported after interest but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with \$55,000 in October, 1926.

Local Classified Advertising

CANADIAN FINANCING

Canada sells \$45,000,000 4 per cent three-year treasury notes at par to refund \$43,437,250 5½ per cent issue maturing Dec. 1, the difference to be paid off with cash balance.

[illegible]

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 25 (A).—Consols for money today were 54½. De Beers 14½ and Rand Mines 3½. Money was 3½ per cent; discount rates—Short bills, 4½ per cent, and three months' bills 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
CHAIRS—400 upholstered chairs, excellent condition; immediate delivery; reasonable price. Address Building Committee, First church of Christ, Scientist, Montclair, N. J.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)

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We Telegraph Flowers Anywhere

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Lobsters, Scallops
Fried Clams Fresh Every Day
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CHRISTMAS GREETING
CARDS
that convey your sentiments to friends
in a right cordial manner. Colorful de-
signs and appropriate sentiments that
carry your Christmas Greetings in a
happy manner on this glad day
... when friends remember friends.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Constitution-Making for India

THE work of making a new political constitution for the people of India has begun. The British Government has appointed a parliamentary commission under a distinguished Liberal, Sir John Simon, which is expected to take two years gathering information and working out a scheme in accordance, as far as possible, with the wishes of the people of India. The task is exceedingly difficult because India is a continent containing almost as many nationalities and languages as the whole of Europe, and with such acute religious, caste, and race antagonisms as to render almost all generalization unsound.

If the peoples whose political future is to be determined were confined to the 2,000,000 voters who elect representatives to the Central and Provincial legislative assemblies in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other centers, the case would be different. The majorities on these bodies have pronounced very definitely in favor of autonomy. They would out the white man from control and put the Indian in his place. India would be given complete autonomy such as exists already in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Southern Ireland. When the case of the 218,000,000 who do not vote for the election of members of the Legislative Councils is considered, however, complications at once arise. India is rightly described in the report of a commission which investigated the situation eight years ago, as "marching through the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth."

The welfare of masses of illiterate and unrepresented cultivators has to be taken into account. Europeans cannot be ignored, for it is they who have built up law and order, who have made for all-round safety, who have established the great industries of India, who have constructed its railways and irrigated its deserts, and who conduct the major portion of its external trade. Parsis (Persian immigrants) who manage cotton mills in western India and run successful newspapers in Bombay are also entitled to be heard. Indian princes who rule semiautocratically governed states containing 72,000,000 people are vitally affected. Racial and religious differences have to be understood and bridges formed across them. The non-Brahmanical races are at variance with their more dominant fellows.

There is friction so sharp between 70,000,000 Indians who are Muhammadans and the 216,000,000 who are Hindus, as to have caused widespread rioting. So serious is this aspect of the case that Syed Ameer Ali, ex-president of the faculty of law in the Calcutta University, describes it as "the real problem which the Royal Commission will have to solve." Ameer Ali adds, "The larger community [Hindu] has by its numbers obtained the practical administration of the country; the other [Muhammadan] is apprehensive of losing every political right in the growth of nationalism among its rivals." The question then to be solved is how to satisfy the legitimate political aspirations of educated Hindus, without doing violence to other important communities.

A preliminary objection has been taken to the absence of Indians from the investigating commission. This, however, is not likely to be pressed, since party feeling prevails so strongly in all circles in India that it is only by excluding everyone—whether Indian or British—who has lived there and thus become committed to the interests of any particular class, that a verdict with any prospect of acceptance as impartial can be expected. This accounts for Mr. Baldwin's claim that the method chosen is "to give the real, responsible, instructed opinion of Indians the best chance of taking a constructive part in devising a solution."

On Aug. 20, 1917, the British Government solemnly promised "The increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the gradual realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." For eight years partial self-government has been in operation as a step toward this ideal. The investigation now starting is with a view to a further move in a similar direction, and the British Government is well advised to omit no precaution to avoid mistakes. The commission represents all political parties in the British Parliament which is responsible for the launching of the scheme. It is to consult Indian public opinion of every kind. When it has done so it is to submit proposals to be considered in every legislature in India, before the British Government is committed to any particular scheme of advance. The future of India hangs upon the result.

Breaking New Ground in Education

ONE of the most encouraging indications of national well-being in England and Wales is the growth of adult education. A remarkable increase in the number of adult classes and in the number of students attending them has taken place since the war. All sections of the community are concerned in the movement, but it more particularly benefits the manual workers and the men and women who left school at an early age.

The recent report of the adult education committee of the board of education shows how the various voluntary agencies have been stimulated in their work by financial aid from the Government and the local education authorities. Needless to say, voluntarism is an absolute necessity in a movement such as this; and the disadvantage of a government grant is the possibility that it may destroy the sense of spontaneity in an atmosphere of bureaucratic control. Happily, no such result has followed the special type of grant which adult education has received. The Men's Institutes in London have been able to extend their combination of club activities and intellectual improvement. The Women's Institutes in the provinces have developed their home crafts and domestic interests, the Y. M. C. A. has enlarged its activities without sacrificing its religious basis, and other organizations, in particular the Workers' Educational Association, have greatly increased the

number and range of the courses they provide.

Variety is the most valuable, as it is the most characteristic feature of the movement. Practically every kind of intellectual and artistic activity is encouraged. On the one hand are classes of advanced students studying the higher branches of natural science under the skilled tuition of university graduates. On the other hand are village "adult schools" discussing economic and social affairs under the leadership of one of their own members—"going into committee on public questions," as it has been styled. Literature, dramatic work, folk dancing and other commercial interests are included in the beneficial activities of the adult education. The movement calls forth much voluntary service on the part of its leaders, it confers great advantages on its members, and it yields to the Nation a return in intelligence, in character and in citizenship out of all proportion to the comparatively small subsidy which it receives.

The Outlook for Farm Relief

AS THE time approaches for the convening of Congress there are indications of a relaxation in the insistence of some members of the farm bloc upon the plan, previously outlined, of re-enacting, virtually in its original form, the much-discussed McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. It seems to have been made convincingly apparent that the more conservative senators and representatives from the western and southern sections of the United States, some of whom appear to have voted for the measure at the last session partly, at least, because they desired to place upon President Coolidge the responsibility of vetoing it if he had the courage to do so, have discovered that their action did not strengthen them with their constituents. Many of these have declined to enter again into any such unprofitable alliance.

And so it has developed, judging from present indications, that while it might be barely possible to re-enact the equalization fee section of the bill at the coming session, it is a foregone conclusion that by no conceivable combination of voting strength, either in the Senate or House, could the bill be passed over the President's veto. It is inevitable that the measure, if again passed, would fail to receive the approval of Mr. Coolidge. It is because this situation has arisen that negotiations which may lead to a satisfactory compromise are being continued in Washington. The Administration is squarely on record as favoring some method of price stabilization made possible by government aid to organized co-operative marketing of the crop surplus, the beneficiaries being the producers of all staple commodities. It may be a reasonable supposition that no one seriously doubts the soundness of such a plan. Because of this, the position of the proponents of the equalization fee method is becoming less and less tenable.

It is unfortunate that some of the western members of both houses of Congress feel themselves to be bound to deliver the McNary-Haugen bill in the form of law. Not a few of these were elected upon this issue, which, by the way, was one of their own making. Aided and encouraged by the Farm Bureau Federation organizers, they convinced the farmer voters that nothing less than this particular remedy would restore prosperity to the agricultural states. The contrary has already been proved, but the pledge of performance is at least theoretically binding. Insinuations are heard that the issue is to be fought out on the line indicated, and that it is the intention of the more radical farm bloc leaders to carry the contest over into the presidential campaign next year. It would be fortunate, in the meantime, if millions of farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas and Minnesota could be given the opportunity to absolve their friends from the obligation which was imposed under a misapprehension, that they might enter upon an acceptable compromise plan without unnecessary delay.

Inheritance Taxes

WHILE recommending a new United States revenue bill whittling taxes some \$235,000,000, the House Ways and Means Committee also favored the retention of the federal estate or inheritance tax, a decision which marks an important step toward solving, but does not settle, this tax problem. Whether Congress accepts the seventeen-to-six vote of the committee that the present law shall stand and that the United States Government shall continue to collect the estate levy, or whether it concludes that the individual states shall exercise this right, is of unusual concern.

Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, has recommended that the law be repealed, and he is supported by a number of bankers, business organizations, state legislators and individuals, who claim among other things that the law is an invasion of state rights, effects multiple taxation, yields little revenue, is a nuisance and has outlived its necessity as a war measure.

Advocates of the repeal of this law started work several years ago and succeeded in having the maximum tax reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent on \$10,000,000. A number of leaders in Congress, however, are just as strong for the retention of the law, claiming that estates represent a source of revenue well able to contribute to the expense of the government. Still another group, while believing that the inheritance tax is a state right, does not think that the federal inheritance tax should be relinquished until the states have taken over its obligations.

Not whether estates can pay, however, but whether they will pay, seems to be the germane point about which little is said. In this instance it is claimed that if the levying of inheritance taxes is left to the states, much money that should be collected will escape, while Florida, Nevada, Alabama and the District of Columbia, having no such taxes, will increase their millionaire populations.

In this connection an experience in Massachusetts is pointed to as somewhat comparable and perhaps enlightening. At one time in Massachusetts intangible property was taxed at the local rate of the town in which a man held residence. As a result a number of wealthy men took up residence by spending one night in such

small country towns as Orleans, where the rate was about \$8 a thousand, and thus escaped paying the higher rate of the city where they lived the balance of the year. To remedy this condition Massachusetts revised the law, making the rate on intangibles uniform throughout the State, and then collected and distributed the revenue proportionately.

To a degree the Federal Government aimed to do a similar thing in allowing each state up to 80 per cent of the inheritance tax collected. The debate on this momentous question will be of value in so far as it will contribute further light on the too little understood tax questions.

Youth and Prohibition

PERSIAN youth, Hessameddin Shafa, studying at Wooster College, Wooster, O., in his international liquor contest essay challenged the youth of the world, and particularly the young people of America, to go forward boldly and without compromise in the campaign for national and international sobriety. He said:

America is the laboratory in which the success or failure of prohibition must be worked out. We cannot believe that America will turn back. Once having lighted the torch, she will bear it aloft. And other nations will come and receive fire from it, so that in time to come the whole world shall be lighted. The task is not yet done. There are many hard battles to be fought. Therefore, I appeal to the younger generation, to the youth of the United States and of the world, reminding them that their actions shall to a large degree determine the destiny of the human race.

What the young Mr. Shafa says is eminently true. We are in the midst of a great forward movement to make the world sober. Age standing alone cannot succeed in this gigantic undertaking. Such a reform cannot be accomplished in a day. The younger generation must be entrusted with the responsibility of completing the task begun by their fathers. Youth must make the world safe for law and order. It becomes daily more evident that the youth upon whom the future depends may be expected to measure up to their high duty in this important regard. At the recent Winona Lake congress of the World League Against Alcoholism there was launched a youth movement in behalf of prohibition. Representatives of the youth groups of many races and nations participated in the plans for that congress and may now be counted on to push forward toward the high goal that was there set forth. The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, with its chapters in many lands, is encouraging the youth of the world, not by inflamed propaganda but by a thorough study of the liquor problem, to co-operate with their elders in the gradual achievement of universal prohibition.

During the past summer many pronouncements have come from conventions and conferences of youth indicative of a like purpose. The International Christian Endeavor convention that met in Cleveland last July enthusiastically adopted a prohibition plank in their platform for a moral world order. This organization is representative of no less than 400,000 of the world's youth. Similarly, at Philadelphia, the Baptist Young People's Conference of North America pledged the thousands of the youths constituent to that international organization to labor in behalf of constitutional prohibition. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. in their approach to the young people of the colleges in America declare for the sanctity of the Eighteenth Amendment, calling upon their many members to respect the law and to adhere to it. Organizations such as the Girl Reserves and the H-Y Clubs are continually emphasizing the gospel of prohibition.

At the 1927 annual meeting of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand it was voted to proceed with the formation of a youth commission to prepare and issue a document that would enable the young people of America more clearly to understand the meaning of the Eighteenth Amendment and to stimulate a sense of loyalty to that fundamental law. That commission, after an exhaustive study, is about ready to make its report. It is intended that the recent publication, "Prohibition in Outline," will be used by this youth commission as a basis for study among discussion groups. And so it goes. Youth is making its voice articulate on this important issue. The prohibition law of the land will stand. It will stand because the young people, in the main, are responsive to the high standards of social idealism inherent in that particular piece of legislation. Furthermore, the international aspects of this problem will be handled in an able fashion by the more forward-looking youth groups of other nations. It is the very genius of youth to devote its energy for the strengthening of those forces that make for social progress. That is why youth may be regarded as being for and not against the prohibition cause.

Editorial Notes

AN American educator returned from a lecture tour in Mexico reports that the southern republic is establishing one-teacher country schools at the rate of 1000 a year and expects soon to reach 6000. Mexico has not failed, apparently, to heed the success of the United States, whose educational system was based on the "little red schoolhouse," as the district school was called.

With the Yale football team being coached by T. A. D. Jones, the West Point eleven by Capt. L. M. Jones and University of Southern California by H. H. Jones, the golfers are not the only ones who are finding it difficult to keep up with the Joneses.

How about it? An editor is said to have sent a bunch of jokes back to the contributor who had submitted them to him, with the comment, "Most of these I've seen before; the rest I don't see now."

Now that London Zoo experts have acquiesced that the tortoise is a reptile and not an animal, it might be well to add that the tomato is a fruit and not a vegetable.

Why would it not be a good idea to get President Coolidge to whittle a platform for his party?

Would it be proper to call that merger of eight biscuit companies a solidification of biscuits?

Carnac: The Oldest Temples in Europe

WITH the center of Carnac, in Brittany, liberally plastered with notices such as "Aux Alignements du Menec; 800 m." or "Alignements de Kernario; 1 km 800," it was undeniably disappointing that on our first after-dinner stroll there, we should see nothing which was noticeably prehistoric.

The next day we again plodded up the tumulus and, facing northward, we discovered them in three groups. They did not seem very far away, yet they looked very insignificant, and even when we arrived there, our disappointment was not fully redeemed. We had made for the most easterly group, forcing our way under a broiling sun through the tangle of thorns and gorse, until, breasting a slight slope, we emerged from a small wood into the middle of a group.

They had appeared vaguely impressive through the trees silhouetted against the sky, but now that we were actually here, they did not come up to expectations. Amid a labyrinth of gray stone grown with greenish lichen and carpeted with purple heather, and no settled direction in which to wander, we veered to our right to avoid a charabanc. The stones stretched out in front of us in regular lines, climbing up a gentle hill, toward which we walked. But the farther we walked, the smaller grew the stones, till from being about ten or twelve feet high they only came to our waist, while eventually they hardly reached our knees.

We were further disappointed to find in the very middle of them a farmhouse with chickens and goats straying at will along the sacred lines. Our romantic imaginings received the final blow when some cows driven home by a black-smoked girl with a large yellow straw hat tied under her chin, nonchalantly stopped and rubbed their backs against the largest stone. However, our waning interest was revived when on reaching the crest of the hill, which we had thought the end of the lines, we saw that they stretched for nearly as far again as we had come, with one superb giant guarding the rest.

In the afternoon we visited the museum where are kept all the objects found buried under the stones (for excavations are carried out every winter by M. le Rouzic, the curator). Here, after an inspection of the jade beads, and the gold, and the shining necklaces, and the ritual hammers, and finally a long conversation with M. le Rouzic, our enthusiasm revived and we departed with several books on the subject to enlighten us as to the age and ultimate object of these great erections.

Their ultimate object is still rather open to doubt, but the consensus declares that they were originally vast temples. There are three main series of alignments. At the west end of each stands a semicircular group of stones called a cromlech, which apparently marks the actual site of the religious ceremony, while the alignments themselves, lines of stones stretching away for the best part of a mile, were the temple courts.

Uncouth as the stones seem now, they were not erected in a haphazard manner. The three great alignments of Menec, Kernario and Kerlescan are so arranged that from a certain point at the cromlech, at a certain day in the year one can see the sunrise exactly over a menhir placed by itself in the midst of the alignments. These days are the mean dates for the beginning of the different agricultural seasons, sowing, blossoming, and harvesting.

So shapeless and weatherbeaten are they that it might seem impossible to decide how old they are, but from various indications, M. le Rouzic dates the alignments from between 1200 and 2000 B. C. The menhirs, isolated stones, and the dolmens, one great stone supported on several others, and used for a tomb, he puts back to not earlier than 10,000 B. C., while other forms and remains he dates as recently as 500 B. C.

Although most of the church is built of menhirs and farmhouses nestle among them, the Carnac people are said to hold strange beliefs about them. Whether they do reverence them or not, the people are not averse to making money out of them, so that the market square is full of small boys in striped jerseys who leap onto passing

motors and offer to act as guides to the alignments, of course for suitable remuneration.

With all this in our thoughts we decided to make a triumphal tour all the length of the lines from Menec in the west to Kerlescan and Petit Menec in the east. After a short walk along the dusty road we found ourselves in the midst of the alignment of Menec. The statement that there were eleven rows of stones on a base a hundred yards wide we verified for ourselves, but were content to take on trust the statement that there are 1169 menhirs, especially as at that moment we were spied by the children of the nearest farm.

The first to arrive began a solemn singing, taken up by the others in due course in unison so that even if one's breath gave out there was no pause in the narrative: "C'est ici les alignements du Menec," it began, and went on about San Cornely and a pierre de sacrifice, but was not as clear as it might have been.

The conclusion, however, several times repeated, gave no cause for complaint on the grounds of audibility. It was: "Donnez moi un franc." The francs were given, but in the excitement the youngest girl, not old enough to recite, saw her franc given to her brother, with the result that, wailing "Pas donne d'argent," she followed us all up the alignments.

These in the light of our newly acquired knowledge were undoubtedly more impressive, although the cromlech had got hopelessly mixed up with a cow shed, and the stones at the end were really of an imposing size, completely dwarfing a party which was picnicking in their shade. As we walked back again, although they were growing smaller, the stones began to have a certain impressiveness from their sheer numbers.

The weather certainly was not favorable to any musings on a Celtic twilight. The sky was vividly blue, the gorse was coming into flower, the heather covered every patch of ground. Everywhere else were crickets and grasshoppers, gray on the ground and slate blue as they jumped, and butterflies of all colors, sulphur, dark brown, honey colored, orange, slate blue. There were even a few green lizards basking on the stones.

On and on we trudged past what seemed like never-ending lines; stones in front of us, stones behind us, stones around us. They would be broken for a short distance, and then a fresh lot would come into view, towering over our heads. Here and there came a dolmen to be examined, once, under a very large menhir a little excavation where if one bent double and lit matches one could see the piles of stones which were the last resting place of some favorite slave, but for the most part it was stone after stone in unending regularity.

Even so, the impression they made was more an interesting and rather peculiar study in perspective than the monuments of a mighty and practically unknown civilization, whose worship still lingered openly in the sixteenth century and is not yet completely forgotten.

The really overwhelming realization came one evening later. Invited out by the scents of the twilight we had taken a path meandering among the fields. We began to realize how the rushing tourists and the bright sun had disguised the true desolation of the waste. In the dusk we looked for miles without seeing any sign of an inhabited house. Behind were the lights of Carnac, in front nothing between us and the horizon to denote that any human beings had passed that way before us.

Then suddenly we climbed over one of the loose stone fences and found ourselves surrounded with dim gray shapes. As we walked silently along the turf, they crowded into view, increasing in size as if their old honor came back to them in the night. In the dark it was impossible to see where they ended, and it was quite unexpectedly that we came to the cromlech and the farmhouse. Though it was not yet ten, not a light was to be seen from the house, but a stagnant pond glimmered faintly through the dusk.

Slowly we turned again and left the lines to their past. . . . M. J.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN is known for its broad streets. London, Paris and other capitals naturally, too, have avenues and boulevards of exceptional breadth, but in Berlin the streets on a whole are broader than in other capitals. This is due to the comparative infancy of the German capital and the unlimited amount of space at its disposal. The broadest street undoubtedly is the Bismarck Strasse in the West which has three roads, but there are countless streets with two roads on either side of a broad footpath in the center. The growing traffic, however, is inducing the City Council to widen even the few narrow roads of importance left.

The desire to facilitate the flow of traffic has also led to a remodeling of many principal squares such as the Potsdamer Platz, the Spittelmarkt and the Alexander Platz. The latest innovation is the removal of entire blocks in order to lengthen the Französische Strasse running parallel to Unter den Linden which, it is hoped, would greatly help the westbound traffic. For this purpose, however, the street would have to lead through the lovely gardens at the back of the palaces of the President, the Chancellor and the Foreign Office. The Government, however, objects to this. The President and Chancellor of the Reich as well as the Foreign Minister should be able to enjoy the quiet of the gardens undisturbed by the rumble and noise of the traffic; it is said.

Speaking of streets and squares in Berlin, it may be mentioned that in the heart of the city the streets cross one another at right angles like in New York and other American cities. This greatly contributes to the thinning of the traffic, for if one street becomes too congested the drivers choose a parallel street along which they can pass with greater ease. The breadth of the roads, too, contributes to the smoother flow of traffic. As soon as the streets become narrow, as in the case of the Voss Strasse, congestion sets in.

Are the German people starting to save again? They are, though not quite so much as before the war, but the desire to set aside a little of their earnings is continually on the increase. In September alone the deposits in the Reich's savings banks increased by 90,000,000 marks and have now reached a total amount of 4,246,000,000 marks. This is the best sign of a return of confidence in the stability of affairs in this country which received a severe shock, in fact was completely destroyed, during and for some time after the inflation period.

Every city has its street vendors who, as a rule are typical representatives of their surroundings. Once a year the street vendors of this city come together at the Ruetz velodrome to fight for the "blue ribbon" of the street. One after the other they step onto a small platform and address the jury and the delighted spectators in the fashion they address a crowd in the street. Who scores best receives a prize. After the prize has been awarded these queer folks return to their favorite corners and resume their "business," which is one of the few that is founded on the smiles of its customers.

That Russian emigrants, as often is the case, refuse to call Petrograd by its new name Leningrad is not so very extraordinary, but that the publishers of the weather charts printed in the Berlin newspapers should blankly refuse to do so is somewhat remarkable. A reader of the Vossische Zeitung one day discovered that on the weather chart of that paper Leningrad was still called by its

original name, St. Petersburg. This had passed unnoticed for more than ten years, which either goes to prove how few people study these charts or how superficially they read them when they do it. Upon making his discovery the reader in question promptly informed the editor of this error, the editor in his turn wrote to the publishers of the weather chart asking for an explanation and this is the answer he received:

Replying to your letter we beg to state that we are of a different opinion. Naturally, we cannot deny the Russians the right to name their cities as it pleases them, but it is quite the custom in Germany to use German names for cities which may be called differently in their own countries. Helsinki and Dorpat are two examples of towns for which other names have been introduced in their countries. No German, moreover, will ever think of calling Bromberg or Thorn by their present Polish names. A habit of many centuries allows us to use such names as Mailand, Venedig, Brüssel, Prag, Kopenhagen and others.

The publishers also pointed to the remarkable fact that several German maps which have recently been printed still show the name of St. Petersburg instead of Leningrad. This is all very well, the Vossische Zeitung replies, but what about Oslo? And would we still call Milano "Mailand" if its name were converted some day into "Muslinopolis"? But Oslo, curiously enough, is on the weather chart in question and doubtless this controversy will have to be ended.

The central municipal library of Berlin, which has branches in all parts of the city, has just celebrated its twentieth anniversary. In this short period it has accumulated almost 240,000 volumes. This was only possible with the help of generous donations, one of the largest of which comprised not less than 35,000 books. The reading room contains 7000 books, 350 periodicals and many German and foreign newspapers. A music library is also to be established. This municipal library is located in the building of the former imperial stables. Boys and girls, men and women, primarily of the working classes, now sit here and study with a view to increasing their knowledge. Surely another sign of the times.

Why did Berlin rise just where it did? Some light is thrown on this interesting question by recent excavations in the east of the city near Frankfurt on the Oder, which have revealed fortifications and traces of houses thousands of years old. In fact, the "Lössener Burgwall," near Buschmuehle, has become a Pompeii of the province in which Berlin is located. The fortifications served, it is believed, to protect the shallow valleys which formed natural roads for the invaders of western Europe. The place now called Berlin eventually superseded them all, for the spot where the city now stands is the key to most of these valleys. Thus Berlin may owe its existence to its past strategic value as a bulwark against the East.

"Hello! Please connect me with Mr. Smith on board the Leviathan now three days off New York." Will we be able to say that to the telephone operator of our exchange in a few months' time? German engineers say yes. In fact they have carried their experiments to such a standard of perfection that they now intend to install the first telephone apparatus of this kind on board the North German Lloyd steamer Columbus. Tests in recent years which were made secretly showed that it is possible to talk with Berlin from a few miles off the American coast. Thus the day may no longer be very distant when we shall ask for Mr. Smith on board the Leviathan who will be called by a bell boy to the little booth and will take off the receiver and talk to a relative or a business friend in New York, Berlin or London.